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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

B Volume VI

Thar and Parkar District

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

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THAR AND PARKAR

DESCRIPTION

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME

The district lies between 24° 13' and 26° 21' North Latitude and 68° 40' and 71° 11' East Longitude and has an area of 13,638 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the territories of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, on the east by the states of Jessalmir and Marwar, on the south by the Rann of Cutch and on the west by the Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts of Sind. It is divided into two main portions which are absolutely distinct from one another, the irrigated area of the west sometimes known as the Pat and the desert area to the east, the Thar, which constitutes a portion of the vast tract of country which embraces the Rajputana states and is often designated in maps as the Great Desert. The Eastern Nara is for a long distance the line of demarcation between the two regions, and further south at Umarkot for example the fusion of the two is clearly marked. It is possible to stand on the walls of the fort and in one direction to see sandhills continuing as far as the horizon, and in the other to see the rich alluvial plains of Sind with vast stretches of rice cultivation and lined everywhere with avenues of trees. The latter region with the splendid irrigation of the Jamrao and Mithrao canal systems yields abundant crops of rice, wheat and cotton, and in places is as picturesque a piece of country as is to be found anywhere in the Province. It is mostly the creation of man guiding the waters of the river Indus to his own use. The forces of nature which originally produced the desert are also still at work there and very evident. For ages which go beyond human history the whole Delta of the Indus, the coast line where its mighty waters encounter the sea and the Rann of Cutch, have been a great depository of the finest sand, which, as fast as the ever shifting waters let it dry, is caught up by the fierce winds that blow from the sea with but little intermission through the long hot season and is swept away to the north-east. Forming long ridges in its course, as wind blown sand always does, it has produced a landscape which has been aptly described as resembling "The Atlantic in a severe storm." But the ridges do not, as is the case with sea waves, run with the line of their crests at right angles to the direction of the wind but parallel to it. Observation of the same phenomenon on a small scale anywhere will show the reason for this. The origin of a ridge usually is a bush or other obstruction, which arrests the sand to windward and shelters it to leeward. Once formed, the ridge itself becomes the obstruction and grows as it began, with a gentle slope on the side facing the wind and an abrupt fall on the other. The ridges are naturally irregular and only roughly parallel, so that they often enclose sheltered valleys, above which they rise to a height

of some one hundred and fifty feet. These valleys are frequently moist enough to admit of cultivation and when not cultivated they yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants of the desert the fodder is considered particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the large exports of ghi and fine cattle in good years. Even on the sandhills a very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation, consisting of *Salvadora* (*Khabar*), stunted *Ber*, *Babul* trees and small shrubbery of kinds which camels eat. But the extraordinary saltiness of the subsoil and the consequent difficulty of finding water fit to drink renders many tracts quite uninhabitable. In many of the valleys the subsoil water collects and forms large salt lakes, very picturesque sometimes, which rarely, if ever, dry up. The old Salt Department used to register more than one hundred of these deposits of salt. Two were regularly worked and the rest guarded. Many of them have however now dried up since the measures taken to restrain the river floods that used to devastate the eastern talukas of the Sukkur District have reduced the flow of water underground.

The only hills in the district are at Nagar Parkar in the peninsula at the extreme south-east corner known as Parkar Hills, which is a small area of country quite different from the desert. The tract is flat and level except close to Nagar Parkar itself. These hills have no connection with the other ranges in the west of the province; they are granitic and appear to belong to the same geological series as the crystalline rocks of the Aravalli range (see *Geology A Volume*). The principal range, Karunjhar, is twelve miles in length and attains a height of a thousand feet. Smaller hills rise in the east. They are covered with sparse jungle and pasture and give rise to two perennial springs as well as temporary streams after rain.

There are no other streams or rivers in the district, unless the Eastern Nara be regarded as one. It was the bed once of either an independent river, or of a branch of the Indus (see *A Volume*, page 3), and afterwards provided a channel whereby the annual floods from the upper reaches of the Indus found their way ultimately to the Rann or to the Kori creek. But it could not carry the whole body of water, and the overflow was often destructive, particularly in the Sanghar and Pithoro talukas. When measures were taken to restrain the floods, drought succeeded and these lands became a waste inhabited only by nomad graziers; but the opening of the channel which now connects the Nara with the Indus at Rohri converted the former into a permanent canal which, together with more recent irrigation works, has brought back verdure and fertility to the Nara Valley. The course of the Nara itself has been described as "a carpet of evergreen grass, with a dense tamarisk *kandi* and *babul* jungle, interspersed with large, deep lakes running miles into sandhills and having a perennial stream of water running through the valleys". Of these lakes the greatest is the Makhi Dhand, in which the *Hur* outlaws found secure shelter and defied every effort to capture them during the years 1893-96. The following account of it is taken from a report to Government by Sir Evan

James (at one time Commissioner in Sind). "The Dhand consists of a very large depression, roughly about twelve miles by ten in extent, into which the waters of the Eastern Nara discharge themselves on their way to the Mithrao, Thar and other canals. During the inundation it is almost all under water and forms a large swamp filled with *lat*, i.e., tamarisk trees, *babul* and coarse grass and reeds, though a few little dry oases are at all times to be found. After the subsidence of the inundation, though there is a great deal of swamp and dense jungle, large areas of good grazing ground are exposed which gives pasture to thousands of cattle."

Since the harnessing of the Nara, and the construction of the Jamrao canal system floods have entirely ceased in the district, and the land is now dependent for its fertility upon regular irrigation.

Floods.

Climate.

The climate differs considerably in the two portions of the district. In the Nara Valley and at Mirpur Khas it is temperate, as the climate of Sind goes, being neither excessively hot in the summer nor very cold in the winter. Frost is unknown, whilst 120° is the highest temperature on record, and that has only been attained in one year. The rainfall varies. In 1899, a year of famine, only 6 cents fell at Umarmkot. In 1913 on the other hand 26·36 inches fell, and the maximum fall on record occurred, i.e., 41·42 inches at Mithi and Pithoro. The average rainfall at Mirpur Khas is approximately 10 inches. Most of the rain falls in the monsoon months between June and September, the winter rains are very slight, whilst April, May, October and November are practically rainless. The perennial irrigation of the Jamrao and Mithrao areas renders the surrounding country unhealthy, and malaria is probably more severe in this district than in any other in Sind. On the other hand the desert appears, from such information as is available, to be comparatively healthy. The hot weather which is not severe at Mirpur Khas or in the Nara Valley is however something to be dreaded in the desert, if the following description by Mr. Horace Bell is just: "A strong wind from the south-west and west-south-west blows over the Sind desert and runs up over Rajputana in the months of March, April, May and June. At the end of April, or in May, when the wind is most violent, or in what the natives call the *chaliha*, or forty days, the wind has at times a probable velocity of 40 miles an hour and it is apparently hardly less violent at night. The whole atmosphere is charged with dust and fine sand, the crests of the ridges are all in motion and scarfs of drift sand form on their north-east ends. The people who live in this desert describe this time of the year as almost intolerable; and indeed, with the fearful heat day and night, the sand in their mouths, eyes, food and clothing, the want of water and the almost sleepless nights, it must be as near a realization of the infernal regions as they can expect to find in this world."

POPULATION

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME

In 1921 the population of the district was 3,95,331 divided into

Census details. 2,12,735 Mussalmans or 54 per cent. and
1,75,686 Hindus or 44 per cent. Only 7,910

persons were registered under other religions.

At a rough census held in 1854 the population was returned as 41,535, and at another in 1856 showed it as 51,073. It would not be wise to place much reliance on the result of these attempts to enumerate the wandering tribes of a vast desert district so recently brought under regular Government, but there can be no doubt that several generations of misrule and oppression, combined with the general insecurity of life and property, had desolated the country. The rapidity with which it recovered is strikingly shown by the results of each succeeding census, as given in the margin. The population in 1872 was four and a half

1872 ..	.. 230,038
1881 ..	.. 257,565
1891 ..	.. 308,181
1901 ..	.. 363,894
1911 ..	.. 433,398
1921 ..	.. 506,331

times what it was computed to be in 1856, and in the succeeding 39 years it increased by nearly 90 per cent. The increase shown by the census of 1901 was only 2 per cent., but it succeeded a period of famine the effects of which

had been disastrous in a district so largely pastoral. The increase in the succeeding decade had been more or less normal.

Proportion of Sexes.

The number of females to every thousand males in the district is shown below :-

Total population.	Home born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
800	814	800	821

The deficiency in the number of females has not been satisfactorily explained in the case of any district in Sind and there is nothing in these figures to account for the phenomenon in this district.

The district is still very thinly populated. Over its enormous area of nearly 14,000 square miles the population works out to only 29 per square mile. Only 2 per cent. live in the towns of Mirpur Khas and Umarmkot. The former has doubled its population in the decade from 1901 to 1911, and being now a considerable Railway junction will doubtless continue to increase. Umarmkot, the former headquarters of the district shows a notable decrease of seven hundred and twenty-five persons over the 1911 figures. The town is at some distance from the railway and the general flow of trade. The thickest rural population is found in the Mirpur Khas and Digri Talukas, i.e., in the Jammo tract where there are 95 and 99 persons

respectively to the square mile. The desert is naturally sparsely occupied, and Chhachhro and Diplo show only 18 and 12 people to the square mile.

Migration.		district was 32 in 1891, 20 in 1901 and 17 per cent. in 1911 which indicates that the expulsion of this element was the principal way in which the famine of 1899 operated to reduce the population. The figures in the margin show the homes of these aliens. The bulk belong to Rajputana which marches with the eastern border of the district, and has always been the feeder of Sind on the east, as Baluchistan has been on the west. Even of the resident population, particularly of the desert, a large number would probably always give Rajputana as their native country. The figures of Hyderabad immigrants are not very significant, since the border between the two districts is a purely arbitrary one, and a constant exchange of residents between them is going on. The Punjabis are colonists from the Punjab who have established themselves on the Jamrao canal and are now one of the permanent elements in the population. The other figures are unimportant. Altogether there were 76,990 aliens in the district as against 15,174 natives of it found abroad.
Rajputana ..	35,334	
Hyderabad Sind ..	15,437	
Punjab ..	6,236	
Cutch ..	5,221	
Palampur Agency ..	3,537	
Khairpur State ..	3,356	
Karachi ..	1,296	
Sukkur ..	1,280	
Larkana ..	1,034	
Other places ..	14,019	

Total .. 76,990

The population, classified by religions, shows a much larger proportion of Hindus than any other district in Sind, but it must be remembered that the Bhils and Kolis, who are very numerous in this region, would class themselves as Hindus. There were 524 Jains, 83 Christians and 1,481 "others" at the census of 1921.

The large number of Hindus in this district differentiates it from any other district in Sind. Its affinities are with Rajputana and Cutch.

As table VI shows, there are roughly four Hindus to every five Mussalmans and the dominant race of Hindus has for many centuries been the Sodha tribe of Rajputs. They claim to be of pure Rajput origin, and have remained Hindu, whilst those who penetrated further into Sind were rapidly converted to Muhammadanism after the Arab invasion at the beginning of the eighth century. Scarcely more than a fifth of the Hindus are Banias, who are outnumbered, two to one, by the lower castes, i.e., Dheds, Bhils and Kolis. The Banias, moreover, are not only Lohanas but Kirans (see A Volume, page 185). The zamindars are for the most part Sodhas, who call themselves Thakurs. Some of them to this day receive pensions from Government in lieu of a share of the Custom duties which had been their right under pre-British rule. Among them are three jagirdars of the first class. Two of these, Thakur Ratansing Chanduji and Thakur Premansing Gumansing of Nagar Parkar, are descended from an uncle of the reigning Rana whom he murdered and succeeded. He had afterwards to flee for some raiding

escapade and became an exile. When the insurrection described at page 139 of Volume A broke out, his son and grandson found their opportunity and rendered such valuable services to the British forces that they were granted the jagir of Bodhesar and a pension. At the same time the jagir of the village of Kawra, rent free for life, was granted to the Rana of Umarnkot which has been continued to his successors "upon political or other considerations". The present representative is Rana Pindarsing *waled* Bhabhutsing. There are other smaller jagirs and political inams held by Sodhas in Umarnkot, Nagar Parkar and Chhachhro Talukas.

Of the 212,735 Mussalmans at the census, 52,598 were Baluchis, and of these 14,368 were Rinds and shown separately in the census returns. The Baluchis are not in any way predominant in this district. His Highness Mir Fatch Khan Talpur, son of His Highness Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, lives at Mirpur Khas in the enjoyment of a life pension of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and other political pensioners of the same family also live there. Other Talpurs hold hereditary jagirs in the Mirpur Khas and Digri Talukas. For his assistance to Government in the suppression of the Hurs a political inam of the third class was granted in Sanghar Taluka to the late Bugti chief, Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E.

AGRICULTURE

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME

The alteration in the figures of area in table 7 is due to territorial changes. The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy hills and saline tracts, (2) land set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., and (3) land set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirhanas, etc.

Of the total area of the district, namely 13,636 square miles, 10,542 square miles are desert comprising the whole of the Diplo, Chhaachhro and Mithi Talukas, nearly the whole of the Nagar Parkar and Khipro and part of the Sanghar and Umarmkot Talukas. The small portion of Nagar Parkar which is not desert consists of hills and the flat country surrounding them, on which cultivation is carried on by confining rain water with *bunds*. The western part of the district, as already stated, consists of good alluvial land and the area which is under canal irrigation has more than doubled itself in the last twenty-five years. The following is a brief description of each taluka.

Taluka Umarmkot.—Of the total area of 1,459 square miles, 1,018 are desert and 448 irrigated land. The irrigated portion is watered by the Thar wahi or Eastern Nara, and rice is the main crop. Ninety per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Taluka Pithoro.—Wholly alluvial. The western and southern parts are watered by the Mithrao and the eastern by the Hiral. Rice is the main crop, and 76 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Taluka Sanghar.—The present area is 818 square miles, of which 517 square miles are alluvial and the remainder desert. The Makhi Dhand is in this taluka. The bulk of the irrigation is from the Mithrao. Eighty-five per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Taluka Khipro.—This Taluka is divided into two portions, one consisting of sandhills and valleys covering an area of 1,735 square miles, and the other of an alluvial tract, having an area of 514 square miles. Rice is extensively grown and 77 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow, the rest being under lift.

These four talukas are in the Nara Valley and form the sub-division known by that name. They form a homogeneous tract and the soils of the alluvial portions in each are the same. The chief varieties are:—

Kalarati, suitable for rice.

Mithi, suitable for every kind of crop.

Wariasi, suitable for dry crops, vegetables and melon beds.

Dasar, suitable for wheat crops.

Gisir, suitable for vegetables.

Taluka Mirpurkhas.—An alluvial area irrigated mainly by the Jamrao Canal. Rice is forbidden on the Jamrao tract. Cotton and wheat are very extensively grown. Sixty-eight per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Taluka Jamnabad.—This taluka is irrigated entirely by the Jamrao; cotton dry crops and wheat are the main crops. 83 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Taluka Digri.—The Jamrao irrigates practically the whole of this taluka, and its agricultural conditions are the same as those of the adjoining taluka of Jamnabad.

These three talukas form the Mirpurkhas sub-division, and up to 1912 were administered by a colonization officer in charge of the Jamrao tract. The soils are the same throughout. The chief varieties are:—

Chiki, suitable for cotton.

Chiki Dasar, suitable for dry crops.

Dasar, suitable for wheat.

Taluka Nagar Parkar.—All Thar, or sandhill desert, excepting Parkar in the south-east. Nearly all the cultivation is dependent on rain, and but a little is done on wells in the rabi season.

Taluka Chhachhro.—This is a desert consisting of sandhills. In the sandy soil of the valleys bajri, sesame, field vetch and mung are cultivated.

Taluka Mithi.—All desert. On the "Kathi" soil in the valleys about 400 acres of wheat are cultivated in the Rabi season. Another kind of soil, bordering the Rann, is known as *Dugo*. Bajri is extensively sown in it in the summer months.

Taluka Diplo.—All desert. The conditions are the same as in Mithi Taluka.

These four talukas comprise the desert Division, and their fertility depends entirely upon rain, and also upon wells in the Nagar Parkar Taluka. The soil in Parkar is chiefly of the Dasar variety and yields good rabi crops.

The principal crops of the District are:—

KHARIF.

Bajri.—Is the staple food crop of the district and is grown in every taluka, but to the largest extent in the four desert talukas. It is better suited than any other crop for barani Kharif cultivation.

Juari.—Is not extensively grown. Two varieties, white and red, are grown.

Rice.—Is practically confined to the talukas of the Nara Valley Division. Its cultivation is forbidden on the Jamrao canal, and there is not sufficient water for its cultivation in the desert. The chief variety grown is the white, known as *Satria*.

Sesame.—Is chiefly cultivated in the Nara Valley.

Cotton.—Is very extensively grown on the Jamrao canal, and some five varieties are produced. Experiments have been made at different times with Egyptian, American and other varieties, but at present only the Sindhi varieties do well.

RAH.

Wheat.—Is the main crop and is grown in the Mirpur Khao and the Nara Valley Sub-Divisions on canal water either by flow or by lift, when this is available, or by sailab or boat in the tracts where a cold weather supply of water is not available.

Rape and Jambha.—The area cropped with rape is not large in any Taluka, but jambha is grown to a considerable extent in Pithoro, Khipro, Jamesabad and Umarkot. The desert hardly produces any of either crop.

Green Gram.—Green gram is chiefly grown in Khipro, Umarkot and Sanghar.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT TREES.

The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on botany (A Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas of the Nara Valley and to a small extent in the other talukas. European vegetables and fruits, and particularly grapes and peaches, do extremely well at Mirpur Khao, and the Agricultural Farm there has done much to stimulate their growth. Umarkot is surrounded by old-fashioned Sindhi gardens in which local varieties of mangoes thrive.

IRRIGATION

TABLES IX AND X

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue Districts, as these do not always correspond with the Districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X, and for a full account of these the A Volume may be consulted. The district is comprised in the three irrigational districts of the Eastern Nara and the Northern and the Southern Jamrao. Since the A Volume was written, numerous minor improvements have been carried out in the Jamrao and the Mithrao canals. The Heran canal has been abandoned and the land commanded by it transferred to the Dim Wah in the Jamrao Canal system. The Mithrao canal protective bund which ran 87 miles from north to south, crossing the Railway at Pithoro, has recently been abandoned with the exception of a length of six miles from mile 28.

ECONOMIC

TABLES XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME

There is not much to add to what has been said about this subject for all Sind ; but the figures supplied for Table XII which represent a period before the economic pressure of the war began to assert itself, show that the daily wage of a labourer is lower and the price of food-grains generally higher than in any other district of Sind. The reason for the latter fact is that a large area of the district produces no grain, except a little *Bajri* and has little means of transport but the camel. But it must be remembered that the people of the desert depend more on the produce of their herds than on grain. Their economic condition is dependent on the supply of forage for their animals and a drought like that of 1900 depresses them for several years. In the western portion of the district the extension of irrigation has created a demand for agricultural labourers which the district itself is normally unable to meet, so that wages are kept at a reasonable level only by immigration.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME

The products of the desert talukas of this district, available for exchange with other places, are cattle, ghi, hides and *khatha*, i.e., the blankets which the people weave from the wool of their sheep. The wool is itself also sold and there are other minor products, of which one is *gugur* or *geogul*, the gum of *Balsamodendron nukul* (see 'A' Volume, page 34). The cattle are mostly sent to Gujarat and a great deal of the ghi goes to Cutch, especially from the southern talukas, Mithi, Diplo and Nagar Parkar. It is sent across the Rannon camels. Cutch appears to be the best market also for *gugur*, *khatha* and *nat* (covers for camel saddles), for skill in the making of which the Marwari leather-workers of the district have a name. Hides and skins, on the other hand, and wool and ghi are sent to Hyderabad and Karachi, taking rail at the most accessible station, to which they are conveyed on camels. The value of this trade is not even approximately known. The imports consist principally of cloth, oil and sugar, but include metals, dyes, tobacco, some grain and minor articles. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the banias of towns like Mithi. In the western and fertile talukas of the district, where rice, cotton, wheat, and oil seeds are cultivated, the conditions of trade are quite different. The great market for these products is Karachi and the railway is near. Much of the thriving business done at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur is brought in from this district. But no information is obtainable as to the value of what it sends out, or receives in return.

There are now 11 ginning and pressing and 6 rice husking and 5 flour mills, at Mirpur Khas, Jamesabad and Shadi-pali, three of them belonging to the well-known firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who have a large agency at Mirpur Khas.

Up to 1909 the only railway passing through the district was the through metre gauge line from Hyderabad to Marwar Junction. In that year a railway constructed by the Sind Light Railways Company was opened from Mirpur Khas to Jhudo tapping the entire southern area of the Jamrao Canal, along the bank of which it runs for a considerable distance. The complement of this line was opened in 1912 when a similar line to the north was constructed from Mirpur Khas to Khadro. Mirpur Khas has thus become an important railway junction, and the natural centre of the district, a fact that has been realized by the substitution of it for Umarkot as the District Head Quarters.

Roads.—The following are the principal roads in the district with their stages :—

Stages.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
<i>Nagar Parkar to Umarkot via Mithi.</i>			
	Miles.		
From Nagar Parkar to Viruwah.	14	Flat road but hard.	Musafirkhana and abundant sweet water from wells.
Dab.	11	First half of the road flat, the other half sandy.	Abundant sweet water from wells.
Berli.	12	Cleared road over sand hills.	Brackish water from wells.
Islamkot.	17	Do.	Musafirkhana and sweet water from wells.
Lundhri.	14	Do.	Musafirkhana and brackish water from one well.
Mithi.	14	Do.	Musafirkhana and brackish water from puka wells.
Harpar.	16	Do.	Brackish water from one well.
Nalmar.	18	Do.	Musafirkhana and sweet water from wells.
Umarkot.	20	Levelled road.	Two Musafirkhana, District and Public Works Department Bungalows and plentiful sweet water from wells.
<i>Nagar Parkar to Umarkot via Chachhro.</i>			
From Nagar Parkar to Viruwah.	14	Flat road but hard.	
Pila jo tar.	18	Cleared road over sand hills.	Musafirkhana and sweet water from one well.
Mierishah.	20	Do.	Musafirkhana and sweet water from one well.
Chhachhro.	20	Do.	Brackish water from three wells.
Kantlo.	20	Do.	Musafirkhana and sweet water from one well.
Rodher.	14	Do.	Sweet water from one well.
Umarkot.	14	Do.	....
<i>Umarkot to Sanghar.</i>			
From Umarkot to Ghulam Nalishah.	19	Levelled road.	Musafirkhana and abundant water from wells in the bed of the river.
Kipra.	21	Do.	Musafirkhana Bungalow and abundant sweet water.
Tando Mitha Khan.	16	Do.	Do.
Sanghar.	18	Do.	Do.

Stage.	Distance.	Character of road.	Remarks.
<i>Umarkot to Hyderabad via Mirpurkhas.</i>	Miles.		
From Umarkot to Sali jo goth.	13	Levelling road	.. Musafirkhana and sweet water from well in the bed of the river.
Pithoro	8	Do.	.. Musafirkhana and sweet water from wells.
Shadipali Station	13	Do.	.. Musafirkhana, Local Fund Bungalow and water from Mithrao Canal.
Mirpurkhas	15	Do.	.. Musafirkhana, District Bungalow and sweet water from wells.

From Mirpurkhas the road proceeds due west to Tando-Allahyar in Hyderabad District.

There are many other shorter roads connecting villages with one another and with the railway. For example there are roads from Umarkot to Chhor and to Dhoro Naro Stations, a road from Umarkot via Nabisar and Naokot to Rahimki Bazar, roads from Mithi to Diplo and Rahimki bazar, from Mithi to Chhachhro and from Mithi to Naokot. Roads lead from Mirpurkhas to Khipro via Sindhri and from Sanghar to Sinjhora and to the railway at Jhol. None of the roads is metalled, and all have hitherto proved themselves adequate for the traffic that plies upon them.

There are two ferries on the Mithrao canal and some temporary ones on the Nara. The canals are all bridged at suitable places.

Ferries.

REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. The desert cannot be brought under the irrigational settlement and is still "unsettled". The little cultivation which is possible in the valleys between the sandhills after rain is assessed on a system known as *Tali* which is described at page 407 of the A Volume. A survey with chain and cross staff was made some years ago in Chhachhro Taluka and a rough survey is now being made in the other three talukas. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "Other Items" includes Opium, Salt and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume and also that which is derived from the fisheries in the district. These are let out by the Revenue and the Public Works Departments according as the dhanda receive canal water or not. The fisheries controlled by the Revenue Department are practically confined to the Nara Valley. An account of the fresh water fish and fisheries of Sind has been given in Chapter II of the A Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

In this district there are two places at which duty is levied on salt namely, the Dilyar and Saran Deposits in the Khipro and Diplo Talukas.

Salt Deposits.

The Dilyar Salt Deposit was opened in 1880-81. The Gagan dhand was first selected, and as the issue of the experiment was doubtful, temporary huts only were put up for the establishment. The sales during the first year did not amount to 2,000 maunds, but they rapidly increased and in 1899-1900 amounted to 24,215. It was found however that the site was unsuitable owing to malaria and to mosquitoes. In the following year, therefore, it was decided to move the depot and it was shifted to the village of Dilyar in Khipro Taluka. The Gagan deposit was also abandoned for the adjacent one of Darwari, which is more productive but has the same disadvantage of being some miles distant from the depot. The salt is excavated from the bed of the dhand usually in February or March, when the water is low, and heaped on the banks to dry for a few days, after which it is conveyed on camels to the depot and stored in the open on a raised platform. From here it is weighed out to applicants on production of receipts showing that duty and charges have been paid. These amount to Rs. 1-7-10 per maund. The salt is purer than even that made at the Maurypur works near Karachi.

The following figures show the sales during the fifteen years ending 1915-16 :-

			Indian maunds.
1900-01	..	..	17,485
1901-02	..	..	19,179
1902-03	..	..	27,667
1903-04	..	..	20,475
1904-05	..	..	25,735
1905-06	..	..	27,346
1906-07	..	..	19,774
1907-08	..	..	28,979
1908-09	..	..	29,311
1909-10	..	..	23,548
1910-11	..	..	23,264
1911-12	..	..	31,191
1912-13	..	..	30,274
1913-14	..	..	26,276
1914-15	..	..	37,920
1915-16	..	..	44,319

The Saran Salt Deposit.—The large dhand at Saran about six miles from Diplo which was selected for the supply of salt for the district immediately after the organization of the Sind Salt Department in 1878 has been worked continuously ever since. It is in charge of a superintendent and staff of guards, etc. The process of excavation is the same as at Dilyar, except that the deposit being contiguous to the depot the cost of camel carriage from the one to the other is avoided. The rate per maund works out at Rs. 1-5-9. The quantities sold during the fifteen years ending 1915-1916 were as follows :-

			Indian maunds.
1900-01	..	..	14,500
1901-02	..	..	16,853
1902-03	..	..	16,923
1903-04	..	..	16,194
1904-05	..	..	19,734
1905-06	..	..	21,683
1906-07	..	..	20,242
1907-08	..	..	27,388
1908-09	..	..	22,230
1909-10	..	..	24,932
1910-11	..	..	24,037
1911-12	..	..	30,079
1912-13	..	..	30,127
1913-14	..	..	23,053
1914-15	..	..	5,277
1915-16	..	..	30,543

JUSTICE

TABLES XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX AND XXI

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME

The courts existing in the district for the administration of Criminal and Civil justice with their jurisdictions are shown below:—

The Court of Sessions and District Court is that of the Sessions and the District Judge, Hyderabad.

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate	The entire District.
Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mirpur Khas	The Mirpur Khas Division.
Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nara Valley	Nara Valley Division.
Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Desert	Desert Division.
Eleven Courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
Eleven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrate, one in each taluka.	Do.

The District Magistrate is by law a first class Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates are ordinarily of the first class. The Mukhtyarkars are Magistrates either of the first or the second class, and the Head Munshis are usually of the third class. Special Magistrates are from time to time appointed and their powers vary. The arrangements for the criminal justice of the district are of a normal character.

Up to 1915 the arrangements for civil justice were of an abnormal character. They have been described at pages 449 and 450 of the 'A' Volume. The Subordinate Court of Mirpur Khas now has jurisdiction over the whole district and the Tando Allahyar Taluka of Hyderabad District and the Sinjhoro Taluka of Nawabshah District, and sits at Mirpur Khas visiting Tando Allahyar and Umarmkot on circuit. The District is subordinate to the District Judge of Hyderabad. The system has thus been brought into line with that of the other districts of the Province.

There are four full time Sub-Registrars in the district, one for Mirpur Khas and Sanghar Talukas, one for Jamesabad, Digri and Pithoro, one for Khipro and one for Umarmkot. The work in the four desert Talukas is done by the Head Munshis who are *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

There are eleven Sub-Jails, one at each Taluka head-quarter town, and fifteen Police lock-ups, ten at Police Stations and five at outposts. The Hyderabad Central Jail is the prison for the district.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

TABLES XXVII-A AND B AND XXVIII

CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME

The District Local Board is composed of 24 members, half of whom are nominated and half elected, one of the

Local Boards. latter being elected by the holders of entire alienated villages. The Collector is nominated as President of the Board and hitherto the Vice-President has been an official.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected members.	Total.
Mirpur Khas	7	7	14
Jamshad	7	6	13
Digri	7	6	13
Umarkot	7	7	14
Sanghar	6	6	12
Khipro	6	6	12
Pithoro	6	6	12
Nagar Parkar	6	0	6
Chhachhro	6	0	6
Mithi	6	0	6
Diplo	6	0	6

The Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka is always nominated President and the Mukhtyarkar has hitherto been elected Vice-President. The elective franchise was introduced in the year 1915-16 into the District Local Board and the Taluka Boards of the Mirpur Khas and the Nara Valley Divisions. The District Local Board and all the Taluka Local Boards have formed executive and works committees for the prompt disposal of business. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the boards.

In 1921-22 the Boards maintained 131 schools, 110 dharmashalas, 9 dispensaries, 2 veterinary dispensaries, 184 wells, 230 tanks, 229 roads, 340 bridges and 5 gardens.

The District Local Board makes certain annual contributions to institutions outside the district, the chief ones being Rs. 1,000 to the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and Rs. 600 to the Sind Madressah.

There are only two Municipalities in the district, at Umarkot and Mirpur Khas, with a population of 4,997 and 5,789 respectively. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was introduced into Sind on 1st October 1878, there were Municipal commissions in ten other towns, which lost their positions under the limit imposed by that Act, having populations of less than 2,000 inhabitants. Another of the old Municipalities, Nagar Parkar, was abolished in 1886 for the same reason, while a new one was created at Mirpur Khas on April 1st, 1902. The Municipality at Mithi was abolished on January 1st, 1905.

In the two Municipalities of Mirpur Khas and Umarmkot there are 15 and 12 councillors respectively of which 10 elected and 5 nominated by the Commissioner in Sind for Mirpur Khas and for Umarmkot, all nominated by the Commissioner in Sind, 4 being officials. The Deputy Collector, Nara Valley, President of the Umarmkot Municipality. Mirpur Khas Municipality has its own non-official President.

Up to 1915-16 the Vice-Presidents have also been officials. The revenue and expenditure of each board is shown in the tables. The income of Mirpur Khas shows a steady increase. Up to 1915-16 octroi has constituted almost the only source of revenue in both Municipalities, and in Umarmkot fully a third of the amount recovered under this head was lost again in refunds on goods re-exported. Now the refund system has been abolished and terminal taxation introduced. Small amounts are also raised by a tax on wheels and animals, school fees, markets, cattle pounds, etc. The heaviest items of expenditure are conservancy and the maintenance of the schools and dispensaries. Government recoups one-third of the amount spent on schools and a portion of the expenditure on dispensaries, and the Local Board also makes a contribution towards these purposes. Neither Municipality has any debt.

From 1915-16 a terminal tax has been substituted for octroi at Umarmkot and partly from this cause the municipal finances have suffered. The trade in ghi from the desert has largely fallen off, as the traders find that they can get a market for their wares at the railway stations and thus avoid the payment of any municipal dues. Umarmkot, which was formerly the main northern market of the Thar, is steadily losing its position, and is being supplanted by the townships which are growing up at the railway stations of Shadipalli, Dhoro Naro, and Chhor. The financial position of its Municipality is thus not likely to improve. On the other hand as already remarked, the convergence of four lines of railway on Mirpur Khas is likely to enhance the importance of that town as a place of residence and as a place of business.

EDUCATION

TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX-B shows the number of Educational institutions existing in the district during the 26 years ending 1921-22 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public; others as private. The Primary Schools described as public indigenous are those which though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in Municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B.

There are 83 boys' and 8 girls' schools, all classed as superior schools. Education is free in all the schools. The number of girls' schools is remarkable in a district which is otherwise so backward from an educational point of view. These schools do particularly well in the desert.

The tuition given in the Municipal Primary Schools is identical with that given in the Local Board Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There are two such schools for boys and one for girls.

There are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Pithoro Madressah and the school at Mithi. The former was opened in 1906 near Pithoro Station. It was built at a cost of Rs. 31,216 out of zamindari contributions and a grant from Government. It was intended for the sons of Muhammadan Zamindars only, and this rule has always been steadily enforced. The school teaches up to the fourth standard English and also has a vernacular branch.

The school building which is double-storied and spacious has accommodation for 81 boarders. Thirty-two free boarders and 11 boys paying half fees are maintained.

The idea of placing the Madressah at Pithoro was to keep it away from the influence of a large town, but it has been found that this advantage

has not compensated for the remoteness of the place and the difficulty of keeping an effective control over the working of the school. It has therefore been decided to remove the institution to Mirpur Khas, the headquarters of the district, and the change will be carried out as soon as funds are available.

The Mithi School teaches up to the fifth standard and a hostel has been erected in connection with it.

There are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Mirpur Khas which receive no aid from Government, a railway school for the sons of railway employees only and a Church Mission School.

The indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly held in mosques and in sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. There were 77 such schools in 1921-22 with 1,932 pupils. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now been appointed to supervise these schools and to assess the Government grants which are admissible to them.

A Library known as the Hudson Library was opened at Mirpur Khas in 1915. It was built by private subscription at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The building has since been transferred to the Municipality and is now maintained by it. It contains about 700 books, English and Sindhi.

There is one printing press in the district, the Mirpur Khas Gazette Press at Mirpur Khas. A weekly vernacular newspaper, the *Mirpur Khas Gazette* is published from it. It has a circulation of about 600 copies.

HEALTH

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME

There are no hospitals as yet in this district but only dispensaries at eleven places. These are maintained by Local

Dispensaries.

Fund and Municipal contributions, with assistance in all cases from Government. The dispensaries at Umarnot, Chhachhro and Sanghar have also a little money invested. The tables show the work done at each.

A new Dispensary, or "Dispensary convertible into Hospital" was opened at Mirpur Khas in 1913. It is a large and spacious building standing in a big compound, and contains four wards with six beds in each, and an operating theatre. It is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, who is also medical officer for the whole district. It is intended that ultimately this building will become the Civil Hospital of the district with a Civil Surgeon in Charge.

There is a Veterinary dispensary opened by District Local Board at Mirpur Khas and proposals to open three others are under consideration.

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME

The District contains eleven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Head quarters.	Number of talukas.	Number of dots.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
							Rs.
Mirpur Khas	Mirpurkhas	20	152	25° 12' and 25° 48' North Latitude 69° 54' and 69° 18' East Longitude.	415	49,800	1,50,320
Jamesabad	Jamesabad	22	180	24° 48' and 25° 27' North Latitude 69° 6' and 69° 31' East Longitude.	503	68,740	1,22,445
Digri	Digri	12	70	24° 58' and 25° 20' North Latitude 69° 2' and 69° 22' East Longitude.	225	21,655	1,87,629
Umarskot	Umarskot	14	111	23° 48' and 25° 47' North Latitude 69° 30' and 70° 13' East Longitude.	1,435	45,142	2,03,948
Pithoro	Samaro	17	104	24° 59' and 25° 35' North Latitude 69° 15' and 69° 40' East Longitude.	482	21,707	2,45,181
Khipro	Khipro	18	125	25° 31' and 25° 12' North Latitude 69° 6' and 70° 18' East Longitude.	2,251	31,071	2,07,898
Sanghar	Sanghar	12	67	25° 45' and 25° 20' North Latitude 68° 40' and 68° 24' East Longitude.	818	32,335	1,99,951
Nagar Parkar	Nagar Parkar	7	31	24° 12' and 25° 2' North Latitude 70° 29' and 71° 19' East Longitude.	1,619	40,698	21,828
Chhachhro	Chhachhro	8	40	24° 40' and 25° 44' North Latitude 69° 40' and 70° 20' East Longitude.	2,797	50,838	20,988
Mithi	Mithi	5	46	24° 16' and 24° 18' North Latitude 68° 25' and 70° 40' East Longitude.	1,342	40,888	26,928
Diplo	Diplo	4	42	24° 18' and 24° 31' North Latitude 69° 6' and 70° 7' East Longitude.	1,300	17,468	14,804

The form of administration that formerly prevailed in the district has been described in Chapter 14 of the A Volume. This continued up to November 1st, 1912. On that date the office of colonization officer of the Jamrao Canal was abolished and a new district known as Nawabshah was created out of the Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad Districts. Thar and Parkar surrendered the Sinjhora taluka to Nawabshah and received Digri taluka from Hyderabad in exchange. The designation of the head of the district was changed from Deputy Commissioner to that of Collector and the staff of the district was increased by the appointment of an Assistant Collector to take charge of the new sub-division of Mirpur Khas, comprising the Mirpur Khas, Jamesabad and Digri Talukas, i.e., the greater part of the Jamrao area. The Nara Valley charge was at the same time reduced to the four talukas of Umarskot, Pithoro, Khipro and Sanghar. The desert charge remained the same. In addition an officer designated as Chitnis with the rank of a Mukhtyarkar was attached to the Collector's Office. A separate Huzur Treasury in charge of a Deputy Collector had already been opened for the district in 1907. The work had previously been in charge of the Huzur Deputy Collector at

Hyderabad. The headquarters of all these officers have been fixed at Mirpur Khas, where the Civil Station has now been practically completed.

The Collector has been entirely relieved of the functions which he used to perform as District Judge, District Superintendent of Police, Forest Officer, and Officer in charge of the Public Works in the desert, and he retains only the same authority as that of any other Collector in the Province. He is President of the District Local Board and of the Mirpur Khas Municipality, whilst the Sub-Divisional Officers are Presidents of the Taluka Local Boards in their charges.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

At this place four miles north, north-west from Nagar Parkar there are the remains of three ancient Jain Structures supposed to have been built in A. D. 1375 and 1442. They have been classed as IIc under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Two of them were previously used as stalls for cattle, and the third, the interior of which was very beautiful and interesting, had large holes in the back wall and was in a very neglected state. Close by is a tank 400 feet by 200, said to have been built 600 years ago by Bhoda Parmar, son of Prince Jaso Parmar, who finding that it would not retain water remedied the defect, under the advice of the Brahmins, by sacrificing his son to the goddess of the town.

Rhodmar.

At this place there is also a mosque built of marble with marble pillars and said to be of the same age as the temple. It has also been declared a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Chhachhro, 25° 6' North Latitude and 70° 18' East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name is a small town with a population of 3,024 souls at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Post office, Police station, Vernacular school, Musafirkhana and Dispensary. Chhachhro has road communication with Umarkot and other places in the desert. Embroidery work of the kind practised in the Desert (see A Volume, page 397) is done at Chhachhro. The nearest railway station is Gadro road on the Jodhpur-Bikaner line 63 miles distant.

Chhachhro.

Digri, 25° 9' North Latitude and 69° 9' East Longitude, the headquarters station of the Digri Taluka, is a small village with a population of only 1,097 souls. It contains the office of the Mukhtiarkar, Post office, Musafirkhana and a Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow. Digri is one of the markets for the disposal of the produce of lands cultivated on the Jamrao in the surrounding talukas and it has a station on the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway.

Digri.

Diplo (25° 28' North Latitude and 69° 37' East Longitude), the headquarters of the taluka of that name, had a population of 1,939 at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Post office, Police station, Musafirkhana and school. The nearest railway station is Jhudo on the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway 44 miles distant. No industry of any importance is carried on in the village.

Diplo.

Gori, 14 miles north-west from Vinawab, contains a very fine old Jain temple measuring 125 feet by 50 and built of marble. There used to be an image in this temple which disappeared some years ago and about which there was the following tradition. About 500 years ago one Mango Oswal of Pari Nagar went to Patan to purchase merchandise. There a spirit appeared to him and told him of an image buried under the house of a certain

Gori.

Mussalman, which he managed to secure and brought to Pari Nagar. Again the spirit appeared and told him to put the image in a cart built of mim wood drawn by two calves and go without looking behind him. He went until the cart broke down and he fell asleep from sheer weariness. Then the spirit appeared for the third time and told him that the image was now under the ground, and he should build a worthy temple on the spot. This he did. The account compiled by Captain S. N. Raikes from traditions, manuscripts and personal narratives, shows that this idol of Parasnath was brought at Piran Patan for Rs. 100 by a bania who no doubt invented the legend given above to enhance its value and established it at Gori. This was in 1378 A. D. It had a diamond of inestimable value between the eyebrows and two on the breasts. After some centuries it was removed to Virawah, the chief of which place kept it buried and exhibited it at intervals in different places collecting much money from the crowds who came to see it. It was last exhibited in 1824 at Virawah. In 1832 the chief died suddenly without revealing where he had buried it, and it is lost. The temple though much defaced is very fine. It has now been declared a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. It is visited annually by the Jains of the district.

Jamesabad in 25° 17' North Latitude and 69° 26' East Longitude is

Jamesabad.

the head quarters of the Taluka of Jamesabad so named after Mr. (afterwards Sir Evan) James, a former Commissioner in Sind. Although designed on an extensive scale it is still a very small town and only contained a population of 672 at the census of 1911. The chief buildings are the Mukhtiarkar's office, Police lines, Post office and Musafirkhana. It has a station on the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway.

Khipro in 25° 50' North Latitude and 69° 25' East Longitude is a

Khipro.

small town and the headquarters of the taluka of that name and contained a population of 1,992 at the census 1911. It is situated on the Eastern Nara and contains the office of the Mukhtiarkar, Police lines, a Post office, Vernacular school, a District Bungalow, Dispensary and Garden. The nearest railway station is Pithoro on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway line 18 miles distant. Woollen carpets, rugs and coarse cotton cloth are made at Khipro.

Mirpur Khas situated in 25° 31' North Latitude and 69° 3' East Longitude is the headquarter town of the district,

Mirpur Khas.

having succeeded Umarmkot in this position in 1906. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 4,856 at the census of 1911. It is a junction on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, lines going west to Hyderabad, east to Marwar, north to Khadro and south to Jhudo. By road it is connected with Hyderabad, Hala and Umarmkot. From Hyderabad it is distant 41 miles *via* Tando Allahyar. Mirpur is of modern date having been built in 1806 by Mir Ali Murad Talpur, and as the headquarters of the Manikani branch of the family at once assumed a position of some importance.

Burnes estimated the number of inhabitants at 10,000. Here lived Mir Sher Muhammad Khan Talpur whose army was defeated in 1843 at the battle of Dabo. After the conquest the Mir continued to reside here. His fort, or "kot" has now disappeared except for the fragments of one wall, and on the site the Taluka kacheri has been built. To commemorate the spot a marble tablet has been erected on the kacheri wall with the following inscription upon it:

The Fort

within which this building stands was the residence of Mir Sher Muhammad Khan Talpur "The Lion of Sind".

Born 1810.

Died 24th August 1876.

His son His Highness Mir Fateh Khan still resides in the outskirts of the town.

The importance of Mirpur Khas dwindled very considerably after 1843, Umarmkot being the chief town in Sind to the east of Hyderabad. With the advent of the railway and the opening of the Jamrao Canal in 1900 the town at once began to usurp the position of Umarmkot and before long steps were taken to remove the district headquarters from Umarmkot to it. Accordingly a civil station was laid out, and bungalows have now been constructed for the Collector, two Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer, an Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Director of Agriculture. All stand in large compounds and, thanks to the excellent soil and to perennial irrigation, have splendid gardens, in which fruit trees do very well. The Government offices consist of the Collector's Kacheri, the Police lines, the Sub-Judge's court, the Hospital, the Taluka kacheri, the Resident Magistrate's court and a Veterinary Dispensary, all built of red brick and of very spacious dimensions. To the south of the railway stands the Government Agricultural Farm, occupying 60 acres of land, where experiments on new crops, etc., are made. On the outskirts of the town to the north is the seed farm attached to the main farm, whence seed is supplied on sale for cultivation.

The old town is nothing but a collection of hovels, but a new town has sprung up close to the railway station. It contains wide streets with pakka buildings and metalled roads and a bazar known as the Robertson Bazar. A large vegetable market in addition has recently been constructed by the Municipality. On the edge of the new town facing the railway Messrs. Balli Brothers' large factory is situated.

About half a mile to the north of Mirpur Khas is a great heap of ruins known as Kahujo dero. Up to the time of the construction of the railway they were thought to be valueless, and the contractors for the line dug up bricks from which to make concrete. In the course of these excavations some ornamental bricks and two remarkable figures were unearthed, which were pronounced by Sir James Campbell to represent Sikhi, the second

Buddhist Stupa.

Buddha, and to belong to the first half of the sixth century A.D. The matter was not however seriously investigated until 1909 when the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Mr. H. Cousens, visited the spot. His description of it in his annual progress report is as follows:—

"On my return from Brahmanabad I halted a couple of days here. The mounds lie about half a mile to the north of the town, are compact, and not very extensive. They cover roughly about ten acres. Towards the north end of the site is the ruined stump in sundried bricks of an old stupa, which must have had a decorated outer casing of beautifully carved brickwork. Much of this still lies about and I gathered about a cartload, some of the best of which I brought away, leaving the rest in the charge of the Executive Engineer. Most of the brickwork was carried off for use on the railway when under construction.

Forming a circle surrounding the stupa are large mounds which appear to be the sites of monastic establishments, while to the south are others unconnected with this group. The whole place has been a quarry for brick which has even been dug out of the very foundation of the walls.

The stump of the stupa as it stands looks as if it had not been disturbed beyond the stripping of the outer brickwork. It is a great solid mass of sundried brick laid in mud.

Lying upon the ground was found a fragment forming nearly half of a *dagoba* Tee of burnt clay in one piece with a large hole in the centre for the staff of the umbrella.

The site, although so desolate and devastated by the contractor and other vandals, might still repay a digging and investigation. The whole seems to be the site of a large Buddhist monastic establishment grouped about the large stupa and is thus of altogether a different nature to the more extensive ruins of Brahmanabad."

In the following year Mr. Cousens made a thorough excavation of the site and the results attained are best described in his own report:—

"As soon as I could arrange for coolies I started digging at the stupa. As the mound was practically without shape or form save that the central core of sundried bricks rising above the rest roughly indicated the middle of the stupa, I drove trenches in towards the centre from the ground level on the outer margin of the slope on the south and east. This was to try and strike the edge of the pakka brick basement of the stupa if such existed within the mound. I had only just started this when I had to obey a summons to visit Mandu in Central India. While away I left my men in charge of the digging. On my return I found that they had struck solid brickwork in both cuttings, and upon following the edge of this I found it to be a square foundation. It was not long before we located and unearthed the S.-E., S.-W. and N.-W. corners. But before finding these corners I had directed a cutting from a higher level upon the south side into the centre of the mound as nearly as I could guess it. On finding the corners of the foundation I was able to locate the centre with greater confidence.

Down through the centre a well about 10 feet in diameter was sunk while at the same time further opening up of the brick basement was being made. This well was sunk in the hope of coming upon a relic chamber in the heart of the stupa; but of this I was somewhat doubtful since it was recorded that Mr. J. Gibbs in 1859 excavated the base of a brick thul at this place, and found a vase of fine earthenware containing some pieces of crystal and amethyst. But then again I considered that if this had been a relic casket he would have had something more to say about it, and so I settled down to find out for myself by going to the bottom of the mound.

I began also to clear the debris around this core of kacha brickwork in which I expected to find some of the fallen carved and decorated brickwork from the upper walls that had been destroyed and succeeded in unearthing many fine fragments displaying an endless variety of designs in Greek fret, delicate scroll work, grotesque faces and figures, lotus leaf mouldings, figure medallions, chequer work, basket patterns, etc.

While at this work on the south side of the mound the diggers working near the surface rolled away a fine head of a Buddha and upon examining the spot I found it belonged to an image which was buried just below the level of the rough platform upon which they were working. Clearing the earth and the brick debris from around this image it was seen that it occupied a niche in a ruined wall running east and west and facing south. I then examined the edge of this platform upon the north side and soon found the tops of some of the pilasters of the same wall on this side. I had thus found the edges of the remains of the walls of the great square basement upon which the round tower of the stupa stood, and men were set to work to follow this all around. Up to this moment I had little hope of finding anything very definite in the way of walls.

It was now found that the whole of this basement wall on all four sides had been carefully embedded in the burnt brick laid in mud for a distance of some ten to fifteen feet or more out from the walls. On laying bare the walls down to the original ground level, the reason for this was very apparent. It was found from the lines of the great mouldings, running round the basement that the walls had bulged out and had also sunk in the centres some 7 or 8 inches due no doubt to the immense dead weight of this superstructure and the very poor foundations provided. The danger of a collapse of the whole building must have been so imminent that this wholesale buttressing up was the only recourse left to prevent a disaster; and to this burying of the walls is due the good state of preservation in which we find what is left and particularly of the images of the Buddha in the panels. I at first thought it a device to hide the images from the eyes of early Muhammadan invaders, whose iconoclastic tendencies in those early days of Islam were very pronounced; but even a casual look at the basement is sufficient to show the real reason.

The most perfect of the four walls is that on the north side which I think rises to within about two and half or three feet of its original height. Each of the four walls is a little over fifty feet long and the north one rises as it stands in its partly ruined state to a height of 14½ feet. It is

built of brick with a very fine smooth surface. The moulded basement is 6½ feet high, and consists of mouldings. Above this the walls are divided longitudinally into five spaces by two corner and four intermediate pilasters with bases and capitals. The cornice mouldings above the capitals are gone and it is only one pilaster that still has a portion of its capital remaining. The corner pilasters are square below and octagonal (fluted) above. Each of the five bays has a large niche with ornamental drip stone above. In each of the three central niches is a seated Buddha in the contemplative attitude with both hands in his lap, while in the outer panel at the east end a complicated trellis pattern looking like a trellised window. The corresponding one at the west end is missing. The east and south walls are similar in design to this. The Buddhas are in terra cotta and have been painted—fair complexion red robes (rather a foxy red) and the hair, eyebrows, and the pupils of eyes black. Over each image is a fine layer about 1-32 of an inch thick of what I had first thought was plaster but which I found to be rather a very thin coating of superior clay which had apparently been smeared over the raw clay image and baked with it so as to give a fine surface for painting upon. This peels off in places but is quite red like the body of the image throughout its thickness. Buddha wears the robe over both shoulders and down to the feet. Most of these images have a circular mark on the forehead between the eyebrows represented by a small incised circle (the urna). The seat of the image in most cases is the double lotus seat, but the central image on the south and east sides is seated upon a four-legged aetee.

The western face of the basement differs from the other three and would appear to have been the principal or front side of the monument. Projecting from this face has been an addition which it is difficult to understand owing to its being in such a ruined condition. At a point 15 feet from either end of this face the wall comes forward at right angles 2 feet where there is a small corner pilaster. From these pilasters the wall runs parallel on either side to the face of the basement 20 feet. The middle portion between these two points is much ruined but upon excavating the debris I found there were three small shrines set in the body of the basement—one in the centre facing west and one each on either side of it at right angles to it. In the debris and fallen brickwork here were found over a hundred unbaked clay votive tablets, one baked clay mould for making them, and thirty-six corroded circular copper coins.

These small shrines no doubt held portable images of the Buddha which were probably carried away. But in the centre shrine was found a fine image 2' 6" in height of a prince or king with a curled wig and resting his left hand upon a wallet or money bag slung round his waist. It may be a portrait statue of the person who supplied the funds for the building of the stupa.

Whilst the work of the excavation of the walls was going on the well in the centre of the mound was sinking steadily, until the evening of the 19th February when pakka burnt brick was struck in the middle of the floor of the well. Work was stopped until next morning.

The Commissioner in Sind, the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and two other officials had arranged to come out and visit the mound on the morning of the 20th. They were thus fortunately present at the opening up of the brick chamber and the finding of the relic coffer and relics. The cubical mass of burnt brickwork measured about 3' 6" each way and about 2 feet deep. Upon lifting a couple of layers of brick from the top a little square chamber or well was discovered within about 15 inches square and 12 inches depth, in the centre of which, and fitting it fairly, was a large roughly shaped stone. In each of the two corners beside it, the S.-E. and S.-W., was a little red earthen pot with narrow mouth full of sand. The other two corners were empty. The chamber was set with its sides north and south and east and west. Upon the top of this stone which was the relic coffer was a quantity of grey sand such as is found a few feet below the surface here, in which were found coral and gold beads, very minute seed pearls and some grains of wheat. The upper stone was then carefully lifted when it was found to be the lid of a heavier stone lying beneath it. In each stone in the middle had been scooped out a conical hole about three inches in diameter, that in the lower stone being about three inches deep and that in the upper or lid little more than one inch. The faces of the two stones were not very smooth, so did not produce complete contact with each other all over.

In the middle of the hole in the lower stone packed round with grey sand was standing a little crystal phial, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high by about one inch wide at its widest part. It is six sided and tapers slightly to the mouth, around which is a thick lip and over which was placed a silver cap much corroded. On the top of the cap had been placed a copper ring, perhaps a finger ring but very much encrusted with verdigris which had fastened it to the cap. In the sand around the phial and around the stone coffer were found more coral and gold beads, a very small gold ring, crystal beads, and ten copper coins. These coins are much corroded, but it is hoped they may be cleaned sufficiently to reveal their identity. They are about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The coins already mentioned as having been found on the west face of the stupa basement are circular.

An examination of the crystal phial, the lower half of which was encased in silver touch corroded, showed the bottom of it did not exist, it having been broken off. The silver casing was added to the bottomless bottle to form a new bottom. Within this phial was found a small cylindrical silver case, with lid at end like an ordinary tin case, about the size of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an inch length of ordinary lead pencil, being rather more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. It had been wrapped round with gold leaf. As the lid was corroded on to the case it came to pieces in trying to remove it. Within this case was a smaller gold one, $\frac{1}{8}$ ths of an inch long and $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter with a slide on lid as in the case of the silver one, but in perfect preservation, the gold retaining its pristine lustre. This was opened and its contents turned out on to a clean sheet of paper. Its only contents was a small grain of some material about the size of a pin's head and a few specks of dust. This was disappointing and we began to fear we had drawn a blank until I tilted up the crystal phial

out of which came nearly an egg spoonful of mouldy brown powder with small lumps amongst it. The largest lump about a quarter of an inch square and a tenth of an inch thick has the curve and texture of bone that has been charred, and an examination of the rest under a magnifying glass leaves little room for doubt but that the powder is human funeral ash and therefore the relic sought. There was far too much to go into the gold case and perhaps for that reason it was placed in the bottom of the phial under the silver case, the cases also being enclosed since they had been made for it and were hence sanctified to that use.

In the debris from the west face were found two terra cotta medallions 8 inches in diameter bearing images of Kubera wearing a jewelled crown from under which flow down upon his shoulders long wig-like curls. He is stout with a big paunch. In his right hand, resting upon his raised right knee, he holds a lotus, and in his left upon the left knee a depleted money bag.

The only stone about the stupa was the relic coffer, everything else being in brick or terra cotta.

In the Buddha panels in the walls he is in the contemplative attitude, while on the tablets we find him in the earth-touching and teaching attitudes. In the last he sits European fashion with his legs hanging down in front of the seat. Many of the tablets have nothing but attenuated *dagobas* upon them of rather a Burmese pattern and on most, both with Buddha and the *dagoba* alone, is found the Buddhist formula in letters of about the 7th or 8th century. These tablets vary in size from about 6 inches to about 2 inches in the longest diameter.

The stupa has been declared to be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Mithi (24° 44' North Latitude and 69° 51' East Longitude) the headquarters of the taluka of that name, had a population of 3,679 at the census of 1911. The bulk of the inhabitants are Hindua. It possessed a Municipality, but it was abolished in 1905. It now contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Police station, Dispensary, Vernacular school, a Girls' school, a Post office and Musafirkhana. Embroidery work is done at Mithi. The nearest railway station is Chhor 33 miles distant. There are the ruins of two forts belonging to the periods at the beginning of last century when the Talpurs were bringing Thar and Parkar under their dominion (see A Volume, page 138). The principal one to the south of the village is the site of a *Sarai*. It used to contain nine guns. The other is to the west of the village on a slight elevation.

Nagar Parkar in 24° 21' North Latitude and 70° 47' East Longitude is the chief town in the taluka of the same name and had a population of 3,351 at the census of 1911. It is situated to the east of a range of low hills. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Police station, Post office, a Vernacular school for boys and another for girls, a District Bungalow and Dispensary. It is connected by roads with Islamkot, Mithi and other places in the Desert and with Bela in Cutch. A Municipality was established at Nagar in

1862, but was subsequently abolished. Cloth is woven and dyed here, and there is a local trade in wool, grain, etc. This town is believed to be of some antiquity, and the existence of several ruined tanks in and about it seem to indicate a more prosperous condition in times gone by than is the case at present. About two miles to the south, in the Karunjhar rock, is a place of pilgrimage called Sardhara where there is a temple of Mahadev. A fair is held annually at this place on Shiva Ratra. Below the temple to the north is a pool of water at which the Hindus perform ceremonies of the dead. Near the pool was a fort said to have been built by Chandan son of Gobindrai. The fort was destroyed in 1859 by order of the British Government in connection with the rebellion mentioned at page 138 of the 'A' Volume. At a distance of a mile from Sardhara to the south is a stone statue of a cow against the rock out of the udders of which water flows into a tank. The tank is always full of water. Another place of pilgrimage is Anchli Sar, where there is a *ling* of Mahadev. There are three tanks here filled by springs.

Pithoro is a railway station on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway about a mile north of which there is a very conspicuous shrine of a departed saint from whom the place gets its name. From the legends of Pir Pithoro and its miracles it is difficult to extract anything historical, but the Pir has a very large following among Manghiwars and the annual fair held at his tomb is one of the greatest in Sind. The attendance is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 and the sales of silver and brassware, silk and embroidery, saddles and harness, etc., are supposed to amount to two or three lakhs of rupees. The fair begins on the first of Badho (about the beginning of September) and lasts for four days.

At a quarter of a mile to the north of the railway station stands the Pithoro Madressah, which has already been mentioned in the chapter on Education.

Samara is the headquarters of Pithoro Taluka. It is a small village nineteen miles distant from Pithoro Railway station and contains a Mukhtiar's office, Post office, Musafirkhana Dispensary and Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow. It is otherwise a place of no importance.

Sanghar (26° 3' North Latitude and 68° 59' East Longitude), the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town which had a population of 2,382 at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiar's office, Post office, two District Bungalows, very extensive Police lines, Dispensary, Vernacular school and Musafirkhana. It is 10 miles distant from Sinjhoro and 13 from Bobi on the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway. Sanghar is a place of little importance. It is close to the Makhidhand and was in the centre of the country that suffered from the Hur outlawry. The Hur leader Bachu was publicly hanged at Sanghar in 1896.

Umarkot, situated in 25° 22' North Latitude and 69° 47' East Longitude, was up till 1906 the headquarters town of the district. It contains a Municipality and had a

population of 3,979 at the census of 1911. The bulk of the population consists of Hindus. The town lies on the edge of the desert and on the high road from Jodhpur to Hyderabad, i.e., from Rajputana into Sind, and till supplanted by the railway was the most important town in Sind east of Hyderabad. Its importance is now diminishing.

The most conspicuous feature of Umarkot is its fort, about 500 feet square with mud walls 40 feet high interspersed with towers at the four corners and along the walls. Standing inside the fort and close to the bungalow is a large round tower. The bungalow was at one time the Residency of the Political Superintendent and then the Deputy Commissioner. It has now been converted into a circuit house. The Government offices were all formerly contained within the fort, but recently new police lines have been erected outside. There is nothing else of interest in the town. It has the usual buildings such as a Post and Telegraph office, Dispensary, school and musafirkhana. It is surrounded on the western and southern sides with extensive gardens, in which peacocks appear to thrive.

Umarkot is a very old town. The name means the fort of Umar or of the Sumras and tradition ascribes its founding to Umar the first king of the Sumras. Standing on the edge of the desert just where the principal road from Hindustan entered Sind proper, the possession of it was very important to the rulers of the latter country. It was wrested from the Sumras about the year 1226 A.D., according to tradition, by a Rajput adventurer named Parmar Sodha. His successors held it for centuries and from it ruled all the Thar. It was one of them (see A Volume, page 103) who placed the fort at the disposal of the fugitive Emperor Humayun and gained for it the distinction of being the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power to the east of the Indus, he got possession somehow of Umarkot, but the last of the Kalhoras sold it to the Chief of Jodhpur from whom the Talpurs recovered it in 1813. They usually kept a garrison of 400 men in it. It remained in their possession until the conquest.

The connection of Akbar with Umarkot is commemorated by a stone slab, which now stands on the outskirts of the town, and bears an inscription of unknown authorship to the effect that King Muhammad Akbar was born here in the Hirj year 943. There is a mistake of six years in the date.

Virawah situated in North Latitude 24° 31' and East Longitude 70° is a village about 15 miles from the town of Nagar Parkar, and is interesting only on account of the number of Jain ruins contained in the remains of the old town of Pari Nagar adjacent. There are different traditions about Pari Nagar which is said to have been founded in the fifth or sixth century and to have been destroyed in the twelfth. It was a very populous and flourishing town. It is now a brick heap and only one small Jain temple remains standing. It was here that Mr. Giles, when Deputy Commissioner of the district, obtained the magnificently carved block of marble which is now in the Karachi Museum.

There are hundreds of ruins in the desert, besides those mentioned above, which have no claim to separate notice.

Forts, Tombs, &c.

The forts built by the Mirs at Mithi have been mentioned. There are similar ones at Islamkot and other places in Chhachhro and Mithi talukas. At Nawakot there is a fort built by Mir Ali Murad for his own residence when he quarrelled with his relations.

The coast of the Rann is almost a continuous chain of ruined towns. Some were destroyed in the hostilities between Sind and Cutch which were intermittent and became acute under Ghulam Shah Kalhora; and some undoubtedly were destroyed by the earthquake of 1819. Places like Rahimki Bazar are surviving vestiges. The number of shrines, *kubas*, and ruined mosques is also considerable.



TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka and Mahal.	Area in square miles.	Number of ¹		Population in 1921.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Thar and Parkar ..	12,808	2	902	998,321	521,096	475,225
Chachro ..	2,797	..	41	20,898	27,743	23,986
Digri ..	229	..	72	21,485	12,087	9,398
Diplo ..	1,303	..	42	17,499	9,425	8,074
Jamwadi ..	566	..	108	28,749	21,798	17,019
Khajro ..	2,251	..	112	60,072	26,278	33,794
Mirpurkhas ..	416	1	120	40,969	22,864	17,296
Mithi ..	1,662	..	44	40,868	22,158	18,710
Nagar Parkar ..	1,618	..	21	40,668	21,990	18,679
Pilkhro ..	482	..	112	21,707	17,967	13,730
Sanghar ..	618	..	67	22,322	16,788	12,533
Umariot ..	1,459	1	91	45,147	25,205	19,942

Taluka and Mahal.	Urban.	Rural.	Number of occu- pied houses.	Number of per- sons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
					Total.	Males.	Females.
Thar and Parkar ..	9,899	986,543	22,439	29	422,088	241,294	182,009
Chachro ..	..	20,026	12,974	18	28,361	29,020	24,171
Digri ..	..	21,485	4,629	98	21,799	12,312	9,578
Diplo ..	..	17,499	2,692	12	23,969	14,243	11,726
Jamwadi ..	..	28,749	8,182	77	26,707	20,722	16,523
Khajro ..	..	26,072	7,828	12	30,561	20,062	20,228
Mirpurkhas ..	2,798	22,171	9,191	99	41,958	22,979	17,474
Mithi ..	..	40,868	8,408	28	41,472	22,219	19,159
Nagar Parkar ..	..	40,668	8,898	22	47,948	25,442	22,506
Pilkhro ..	..	21,707	4,616	66	25,227	20,147	15,390
Sanghar ..	..	22,322	8,478	40	31,203	17,894	12,407
Umariot ..	4,199	40,948	8,678	31	21,668	28,984	22,876

TABLE II—RAINFALL.

Part A—By months (1916 to 1922).
(At Mirpurkhas Headquarters.)

Month.	Normal month.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
		In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 17	0 24	..	..
February	0 36	..	..
March	0 12	0 5	..	..	..	..
April	0 13	0 46	..	..	..	..
May	0 83	..	..	1 26	..	..
June	..	0 16	..	..	..	..	0 36	..
July	..	0 22	..	..	4 59	..	4 65	2 50
August	..	5 01	3 46	0 77	2 34	0 35	0 85	2 22
September	..	0 43	3 46	..	..	..	0 22	0 59
October	..	0 2	0 53	..	..	..	..	..
November
December	0 12	0 59	..	..	0 17	..
Total	..	0 45	10 88	1 84	8 99	2 21	8 27	8 4

THAR AND PAREKH
TABLE II—RAINFALL.
Part B—By Talukas.

Taluka.	Normal.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Umankot	9 8	17 27	1 78	14 48	6 71	12 7	4 99
Nagar Parkar	31 10	38 50	20 84	17 1	11 02	12 31	11 09
Mold	12 91	37 84	2 24	19 6	9 7	10 42	4 99
Khilero	12 37	16 89	0 47	8 22	2 43	10 43	6 7
Mirpurkhar	6 43	10 88	1 96	6 08	2 21	8 27	61 4
Banghar	9 88	8 31	1 4	1 06	0 84	7 18	2 22
Chachro	20 68	..	1 94	11 28	3 55	18 49	7 79
Digla	12 50	12 90	14 74	1 79	10 43	0 61	3 27
Digla	10 55	20 6	3 28	12 29	2 09	10 1
Digla
Jamshedi	0 0	14 85	22 56	0 22	11 40	1 15	8 22
Bamero	12 11	18 6	1 82	11 80	1 75	10 84

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE (1916 to 1922).
(At Mirpurkhar.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1916-17 (1916)
1917-18 (1917)
1918-19 (1918)	..	Not	available		..	..	..	..
1919-20 (1919)
1920-21 (1920)
1921-22 (1921)	..	87	88	118	82	107	90	91

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS IN 1921.

Town.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Mirpurkhar ..	6,799	2,811	2,776
Umankot ..	4,196	2,256	1,943
Total ..	3,088	3,469	4,119

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (UPRNU 1921).

Taluka and Mahal.	Religion.				Education.	
	Hindu.	Muslims.	Christian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					able to read and write.	able to read and write English.
Chaudhary	28,735	22,672	..	28	1,892	2
Dagri	8,484	13,478	..	1,225	891	48
Dajin	6,584	10,808	..	1	1,797	805
Jamshed	14,946	22,754	15	1,012	1,188	159
Khipri	8,766	27,304	..	58	1,128	18
Mirpurkhoo	17,668	22,417	89	508	2,404	271
Mithi	22,972	18,808	..	5	844	16
Rajpur Packer	27,544	12,918	..	211	796	12
Pithori	6,164	19,831	1	2,011	1,710	101
Sanghar	7,772	23,928	15	821	881	27
Umariat	26,046	18,581	15	504	1,310	95
Thar and Packer District Total.	175,686	218,735	89	7,827	12,081	1,912

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Caste, Tribe or Race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.					
	Charkhi.	Digri.	Diglu.	Jamrabad.	Kalpro.	Sirpur- Khas.
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Bhil	4,344	927	1,127	1,583	1,897	2,457
Koli	255	1,354	289	2,145	1,077	1,729
Lohani	727	776	278	2,154	1,992	4,515
Idadi	6,900	1	84	88	20	2
Rajput	3,177	73	486	113	104	310
<i>Muslims.</i>						
Baloch	2,742	4,772	1,153	10,484	5,270	7,473
Mudli	2,100	2,578	2,584	3,810	14,144	6,927

Caste, Tribe or Race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka—contd.					
	Mirid.	Sagar Purwar	Pithoro.	Sanghar.	Unakhot.	District Total.
<i>Hindus.</i>						
Bhil	7,522	3,873	588	1,948	6,754	23,912
Koli	1,352	9,176	2,640	474	2,369	27,051
Lohani	2,077	2,063	1,802	1,802	1,506	10,447
Idadi	5,449	181	..	1	796	12,224
Rajput	2,960	2,517	88	11	1,788	15,441
<i>Muslims.</i>						
Baloch	295	1,817	2,869	8,085	2,851	52,596
Mudli	3,015	2,630	5,226	10,820	4,832	26,684

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1920-21.
Total area for which statistics are available	Acres. 8,727,664
Not available for cultivation .. .. .	.....
A. Forest lands	43,706
B. Others	4,493,278
Available for cultivation .. .. .	.....
A. Uncultivated	188,663
B. Occupied	2,304,017
(1) Current fallow	1,511,233
(2) Net area cropped during the year	792,784
A. Irrigated .. .. .	.....
By canal	325,188
By wells	162
B. On rainfall	467,434
<i>Crops.</i>	
Cereals—	
Jowari	11,183
Bajri	510,228
Paddy	97,009
Wheat	11,403
Barley	377
Sorghum	480
Other cereals	875
Pulse—	
Green gram	1,403
Small fruited dolichos	133
Field vetch	219
Other pulses	1,056
Tobacco	218
Sugarcane	1,522
Oil seeds (Not forest)—	
Sesame	7,637
Rape	424
Jamba	1,974
Other oil seeds	2,310
Fibre—	
Cotton	122,481
Other fibres	64
Orchard and garden produce	14,002
Condiments and spices	331
Starches	3
Miscellaneous	2,396
Total crop	795,427
Less area twice cropped	2,543
Actual area cropped	792,784

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.						1920-21.
Cattle—						66,372
Plough cattle	..	..	..	..	..	2,143
Bulls for breeding purposes	..	..	..	..	..	1,595
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	198,315
Milch cattle	..	..	..	..	..	74,261
Young stock	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cattle ..						242,682
Others—						12,341
Horses or Ponies	..	..	..	..	..	134,357
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	348,434
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	41,283
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mules	..	..	..	..	..	23,944
Donkeys	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..						570,362
Ploughs						52,922
Carts	..	..	..	..	..	2,686

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1920-21.

Taluka.					Number of wells for	
					Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Sanghar	..	..	..	..	15	57
Digri	..	..	..	..	2	47
Khapro	..	..	..	..	4	453
Mirpurkhas	..	..	..	..	17	118
Samara	..	..	..	..	..	45
Umerkot	..	..	..	..	46	247
Jamnabad	..	..	..	..	..	49
Chachro	..	..	..	..	..	3,389
Nagar Parkar	..	..	..	..	24	640
Mithi	..	..	..	..	..	516
Diplo	..	..	..	..	21	426
Total for the District ..					129	5,987

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS.

Particulars.				1920-21.		
				Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
<i>I.—Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.</i>				Roys.	Rs.	Rs.
			Capital outlay up to 1920-21.			
			Rs.			
1. Jamnab Canal	..	..	84,42,375	171,025	25,414*	25,812
2. Muzal Canal	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Nara Supply Channels	..	..	9,32,057	12,142	.....	.....
4. Eastern Nara	..	..	18,06,159	58,593	.....	.....
5. Mithuna Canal	..	..	22,24,472	30,203	.....	14,884
6. Thar Canal	..	..	8,25,779	42,536	.....	1,236
7. Khayra Canal	..	..	48,327	2,192	.....	201
8. Dhu Canal	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Harna Canal	..	..	3,136	.....	.....	.....
10. Hira Canal	..	..	2,76,228	14,681	.....	1,305
11. Great Muzal	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1,00,48,344	3,75,664	25,414	42,796
<i>II.—Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.</i>						
1. Nazran	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Ghara Mahunda	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Kari Simmali Ghala	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>III.—Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.</i>						
1. Jamnab Canal district	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Eastern Nara	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Recoveries from Column 4 Jamnab.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Outstand- ing balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Outstand- ing balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916-17	36,101	62,718	26,241	86,744	98,226	95,622
1917-18	31,395	43,994	46,395	1,04,797	95,913	97,587
1918-19	1,04,793	47,342	1,02,806	4,82,656	92,958	4,87,327
1919-20	74,459	83,279	1,00,512	1,35,225	2,08,578	4,59,176
1920-21	1,04,411	11,789	1,37,345	5,86,274	1,02,886	8,37,559
1921-22	75,223	61,839	2,16,138	2,81,726	4,31,629	7,47,209

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES.
(At District Headquarters.)

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Barley.	Maize.	Gram.	Bajra.	Masoor.	Chick- peas.	Also bolled agricul- tural labourer.
							Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.
1916	9½	6½	11	12	10	18	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 11 0
1917	9½	6½	12	14½	9	17	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 1 0
1918	9	4½	8	..	8½	16	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1919	5½	3½	4½	5	8½	16	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
1920	9½	3½	6½	8	..	16	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 13 0
1921	4½	3½	5½	8½	..	16	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0
1922	5½	3½	7½	7½	..	18	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 0 0

TABLE XIII—

Particulars.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1. Average number of persons relieved daily during the year	72	....	12
2. Mortality—			
(1) Normal	583	610	604
(2) Number of deaths over normal	13	57	....
(3) Total deaths during the year	596	667	604
3. Poor houses	4	....	1
4. Loss of cattle .. ..	....	....	....
5. Expenditure—			
(a) by Government	Rs. 5,744	Rs. 5,206	Rs. 10,145
(b) from local and charitable funds	50 0 0	....	45 11 0
6. Advances and remissions granted—			
(a) Takavi advances	15,482 0 0	5,206 0 0	10,145 0 0
(b) Remission of land revenue	49,528 7 0	....	45 11 0
(c) Remissions of takavi advances .. ..	....	61,631 11 0	....

Particulars—contd.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1. Average number of persons relieved daily during the year	....	....	....
2. Mortality—			
(1) Normal	533	520	527
(2) Number of deaths over normal	549	309	140
(3) Total deaths during the year	975	729	704
3. Poor houses .. ..	....	....	....
4. Loss of cattle	150	....	....
5. Expenditure—			
(a) by Government	Rs. 8,456	Rs. 4,945	Rs. 1,730
(b) from local and charitable funds .. ..	....	....	....
6. Advances and remissions granted—			
(a) Takavi advances	8,456 0 0	4,945 0 0	1,730 0 0
(b) Remission of land revenue	50 0 0	18 0 0	1,514 7 0
(c) Remissions of takavi advances .. ..	....	....	....

FAMINE

1903-04.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
.....
290	410	410	308	410	410	535
.....	85	94	..	330	481	890
290	475	504	508	848	971	825
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,450
.....
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210 £ s.
8,796 0 0	3,193 0 0	3,550 0 0	9,319 0 0	870 0 0	288 0 0	8,354 0 0
40,299 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....

1912-13.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
535	535	535	982	885	755	597
972	824	1,091	2,148	.....	22	.....
847	1,129	1,018	4,110	885	172	597
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
21,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a. p.
.....
.....	.....	.....	18 18 0	.....	.....	.....
8,400 0 0	4,562 0 0	2,808 0 0	2,10,217 0 0	17,944 0	20,190 0	10,010 0 0
882 12 0	154 0 0	125 2 0	15,021 2 0	54 0	2,226 4	89 0 0
.....

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.					1930-31.	
					Acres.	Ra.
1. Area—						
Reserved	..	..	..	..	..	..
Protected	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					..	..
2. Chief products—					Ra.	
(1) Timber	..	..	..	..	1,752	..
(2) Firewood	..	..	..	..	445	..
(3) Grazing	..	..	..	..	3,438	..
(4) Bahal pods	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products	..	..	..	..	1,747	..
3. Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	7,372
4. Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	7,372
					Acres.	1,400
5. Area of plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Area closed to grazing	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka	Previous settlement					
	Description	Period	Average area assessed	Average yearly assessment	Average rate per acre	
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
Banghar	....	....	..	..	..
Dagri	....	....	..	..	..
Khipro	....	....	..	..	..
Mirpurkhas	....	....	..	..	..
Samaro	(Non-Irrig. tract)	....	..	..	..
	(Irrig. tract)	Irrigational	10 years	18,851	58,000	2 3
Umrikot	....	....	..	..	..
Jamshad	....	....	..	..	..
Chachro	....	....	..	..	..
Nagar Parkar	(Desert tract)	....	..	..	..
	(Parkar tract)	....	..	..	..
Mithi	(Two settled Dehs)	....	..	..	..
	(Unsettled Dehs)	....	..	..	..
Diplo	....	....	..	..	..

Taluka	Rates per acre for highest				
	Rice and barley		Indur crops		
	Flow	Lift	Salt and land	Flow	Lift
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Banghar
Dagri
Khipro	Unchanged	..	..
Mirpurkhas
Samaro (Irrig. tract)	2 12 2 8	2 2 2 14
Umrikot	Unchanged	..	..	..
Jamshad
Chachro	Unchanged	..	..
Nagar Parkar (Desert tract)	Unchanged	..	..

Mithi
Diplo

* Same as per Thar tract of Nagar Parkar taluka.

† Same as per Chachro taluka from 1917-18.

‡ Present rate of assessment in the Parkar tract of Nagar

I Class	..	..	..	0 4 0	per acre.
II "	..	..	..	0 2 0	"

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS											
Current (Intergovernmental) settlement											
Date of introduction	No. of groups	Garden	Rice		Other flow	Lift	Cotton DP	Lift added by flow	Cotton		Bulldoz and box
			Flow	Fall					Cotton lift added by flow	Cotton flow	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
1977-78	2	4 8	7 3	2 0	2 10	3 4	2 12	2 12	4 8	2 0	2 0
		3 12	3 8	2 14	2 8	2 0	2 11	2 8	3 12	2 12	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged (flow a on revenue)	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..
..	Unchanged	..	..	..	..	..

and lower groups

[illegible]

5 On all crops except rice value of 1 annas is all owed.

Further Tachia listed from 1930-31—

1939-40—				No. a. p.		per acre.
III	Class	0 2 0	
IV	0 2 0	"

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Offences	Persons convicted or found guilty in						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1. Offences against public tranquillity	23	4	18	8	10	10	1
2. Murder	12	8	4	7	10	10	22
3. Outrage on women	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Rape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt	18	23	40	23	20	22	10
6. Dacoity and robbery	15	1	1	1	1	10	2
7. Theft, including cattle theft	305	151	207	277	109	235	199
8. Other offences against the I. P. C.	130	90	111	100	122	95	75
9. Bad provisions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Paton	4	1	2	16	7	3	3
11. Salt law	10	2	14	6	1	1	3
12. Excise	24	28	33	68	30	34	30
13. Forest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Stamp	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Municipal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Other offences	158	106	201	143	142	110	127
Total	694	482	602	621	583	555	490

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Class of Courts	Number of persons tried in						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
<i>Original.</i>							
Persons tried by—							
Subordinate Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates.	2,567	1,964	1,858	2,315	2,593	2,120	2,204
Court of Sessions	..	44	57	55	40	59	70
Total	..	2,751	1,931	1,889	2,631	2,179	2,284
<i>Appellate.</i>							
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	62	81	100	56	54	67	28
Number of appellants to Court of Sessions	52	88	63	65	71	93	100
Total	..	114	167	123	125	160	128
<i>Revisional.</i>							
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrates.	6	4	2	8	3	5	6
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Sessions.	12	25	15	8	21	4	2
Total	..	17	21	13	24	9	7
Grand Total	..	2,902	2,119	1,979	2,800	2,350	2,400

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE

Year				Original					
				Number of suits brought in					
				Subordinate Judge's Courts			District Judge's Court		
				For money or moveable property	Title or other suits	Total	For money or moveable property	Title or other suits	Total
1916	..	..	..	1,501	41	1,542	..	..	1
1917	..	..	..	813	50	864	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..	1,178	85	1,263	..	2	2
1919	..	..	..	1,242	92	1,334	..	2	2
1920	..	..	..	1,232	84	1,316	..	1	1
1921	..	..	..	1,203	87	1,290	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	1,478	78	1,557	..	..	..

Year				Appeal			
				Value of suits brought in:		From decrees	Miscellaneous
				Subordinate Judge's Courts	District Judge's Court		
				Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
1916	..	..	..	2,27,715	3,085 0 0	20	4
1917	..	..	..	1,66,505	..	20	6
1918	..	..	..	1,71,139	515 12 0	21	5
1919	..	..	..	2,72,428	270 0 0	22	..
1920	..	..	..	2,85,745	12,750 0 0	23	1
1921	..	..	..	2,22,897	..	5	1
1922	..	..	..	2,21,853	..	9	1

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION

Year	Registration office	Affecting immovable property		
		Documents registered	Value of property transferred	Ordinary fees
	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
1916	9	Information not available as records have been destroyed.		
1917	9	891	8,72,593	2,963
1918	9	888	6,91,805	2,988
1919	9	879	10,27,563	4,140
1920	9	950	11,26,802	4,312
1921	9	942	10,34,824	4,327
1922	9	930	10,58,692	4,767

Year	Affecting immovable property			Total receipts	
	Documents registered	Value of property transferred	Ordinary fees	Ordinary fees	Extraordinary fees and fines
	Number.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916	Information not available as records have been destroyed.				
1917	89	27,570	304	1,267	44
1918	83	2,754	63	1,091	289
1919	27	16,167	133	4,278	484
1920	25	24,252	48	4,862	837
1921	27	18,912	100	4,230	515
1922	22	4,540	98	5,454	589

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

Taluka, etc.	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Total	Extra Guards		
						Officers	Men	
Head Quarters	1	1	27	123	152	1	1	Sungbhar Settlement.
Umarkot	1	1	7	32	41	1	1	
Jamshad	1	1	4	17	23	1	1	
Pithoro (Bhamro)	2	2	8	28	38	1	1	
Khipro	1	1	7	28	37	1	1	
Sanghar	2	2	8	38	48	1	1	
Mirpurkhas	2	4	5	35	46	1	1	
Dero	2	2	5	35	44	1	1	
Chachro	1	1	8	26	36	1	1	
Mithi	1	1	6	27	35	1	1	
Nagar Parkar	1	1	7	29	37	1	1	
Dyda	1	1	6	24	32	1	1	
Total	3	10	98	421	532	1	1	

Summary for the District

1. At 5 Police Stations other than District and Taluka Head Quarters	1	1	8	40	50	1	1	This excludes two outposts, viz., Dero and Khipro which are Taluka Head Quarters and the strength of these two outposts has been included in item No. 2 below.
2. At 30 outposts	1	1	22	80	103	1	1	
3. At District Head Quarters	1	2	25	129	157	1	1	
4. At all Taluka Head Quarters	2	6	38	186	222	1	1	
5. Total in the District	5	10	71	333	419	4	4	
6. Sanctioned strength	5	10	71	333	419	4	4	

THAN AND PARRAR
TABLE XXI—JAILS

Name and Class of Jail	Accommodation for			1918	1917
	Males	Females	Total		
Saughar	8	9	17	2-80	1-47
Dargi	7	3	10	1-87	1-80
Khipro	10	"	10	2-00	1-90
Mirpurkhau	10	5	15	20-00	20-00
Samaro	12	6	18	3-00	3-00
Cumukot	7	"	7	4-12	84
Jamrathad	8	6	14	7-42	7-37
Chachro	8	4	12	7-75	1-52
Nagar Pathar	10	"	10	7-03	7-04
Diplo	8	2	9	"	"
Mithu	12	2	14	4-00	3-00
2nd Class Sub-Jail and Lock ups	108	70	184	"	"
Total	202	119	321	71-00	20-00

Name and Class of Jail	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Saughar	2-48	2-48	2-00	2-91	2-72
Dargi	1-14	2-33	1-94	1-58	2-11
Khipro	4-00	4-00	1-00	2-00	5-00
Mirpurkhau	10-00	12-00	25-00	24-00	13-00
Samaro	3-00	4-00	1-00	4-00	3-00
Cumukot	1-72	2-21	1-20	4-91	4-08
Jamrathad	3-05	4-01	8-88	4-22	4-70
Chachro	1-01	7-75	7-21	1-81	1-28
Nagar Pathar	7-03	7-07	7-02	7-00	7-07
Diplo	"	3-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
Mithu	3-00	3-00	1-00	2-00	4-00
2nd Class Sub-Jail and Lock ups	"	16-15	14-73	12-82	18-20
Total	25-74	84-19	59-14	72-00	80-23

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	10,88,971	11,86,918	16,15,811	15,38,803	10,80,842	12,72,888
Stamp*	25,222	25,242	41,091	20,085	63,342	58,787
Income Tax*	29,117	31,807	38,843	62,738	53,005	50,726
Excise*	1,16,855	1,18,891	1,45,004	1,25,760	1,30,751	92,528
Local Fund†	94,120	94,240	38,116	30,534	48,697	8,302
Other sources‡	1,913	1,212	1,905	1,042	2,021	2,902
Total	12,44,288	13,68,716	18,85,280	16,71,813	14,00,428	14,88,234

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV which show the revenues of the districts.

† Includes village cess etc. and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In Part B the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22

Taluka	Land revenue	Stamps	Income Tax	Excise	Other Sources	Local Fund
	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs.
Banghat	1,28,828	1,427 8	1,979	5,352	491 12 3	2,496
Khigro	1,20,914	2,167 8	1,821	6,047	518 12 0	4,288
Mirpurkhano	1,88,448	45,817 6	6,358	32,293	245 0 0	8,752
Dusko	1,82,025	2,987 4	6,783	7,449	86 3 8	2,057
Jamkotad	2,07,702	2,887 0	1,014	7,728	142 12 2	10,231
Chachri	70,286	222 12	11,896	445	8 8 2	1,008
Nagar Parkar	55,443	421 8	1,975	1,140	22 5 8	999
Mithi	46,382	761 5	8,652	880	587 2 9	1,257
Tilpa	9,949	827 10	1,612	478	28 5 9	221
Digri	96,522	682 12	3,440	6,794	89 12 10	4,458
Others	1,88,289	220 4	1,773	4,303	328 9 8	8,302
Total	12,75,686	56,787 12	50,728	92,228	2,803 2 11	35,228

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE

Particulars	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—						
(1) Arrears ..	53,039	21,368	23,427	12,055	12,227	2,00,000
(2) Current ..	17,61,772	16,66,676	12,50,438	18,19,482	13,24,185	11,09,310
(3) Total ..	17,89,809	16,69,973	12,52,663	18,28,544	13,38,402	14,12,402
2. Deductions—						
(1) Remissions ..	72,801	71,740	76,843	89,607	2,04,947	38,000
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	244	275	1,188	886	14	719
(3) Total ..	73,045	72,015	77,802	90,593	2,04,961	40,018
3. Net Demand—						
(1) Arrears ..	27,782	21,608	22,285	11,209	12,282	5,02,902
(2) Current ..	16,89,371	16,68,509	12,22,792	17,19,886	11,10,219	10,09,310
(3) Total ..	17,16,798	16,47,968	12,25,052	17,31,353	11,31,601	15,72,442
4. Collections—						
(1) Arrears ..	12,507	7,676	21,089	4,612	1,002	2,72,548
(2) Current ..	16,82,872	16,78,515	12,21,897	17,14,396	9,22,187	10,34,944
(3) Total ..	16,95,460	16,84,531	12,42,977	17,19,008	9,27,349	13,08,492
5. Balance—						
(1) Arrears ..	15,208	15,222	11,138	6,717	8,621	38,263
(2) Current ..	6,008	20,072	888	1,500	1,97,021	14,585
(3) Total ..	21,303	25,427	12,003	12,207	2,03,022	53,900

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE

Excised articles	Receipts from	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A Imported liquors	1 License fees ..	551	102	815
B Country spirit and fermented liquors.	2 Stillhead duty ..	47,521	55,990	60,432
	3 Distillery and license fees.	10,364	11,876	21,810
	Total ..	48,376	67,718	82,957
C Opium and its preparations.	1 Duty ..	....	....	....
	2 Gain on sale proceeds.	Not available.	54,774	29,600
	3 License fees ..	7,473	8,785	14,873
	Total ..	7,473	63,559	44,473
D Drugs other than opium.	1 Fees on permits ..	8,150	10,535	22,841
	2 License fees ..	8,223	21,040	11,906
	Total ..	14,373	31,575	34,747
E Miscellaneous.	1 Akheri ..	101	95	102
	2 Opium ..	4	....	....
	Total ..	105	95	102
	Total gross Revenue ..	80,228	1,77,302	1,72,079

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE—*contd.*

Excised articles	Duties from	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A Imported liquors	1 License fee	5	301	1,342
	2 Still head duty	25,888	20,914	26,095
B Country spirit and fermented liquors	3 Distillery and license fees	46,078	25,908	40,502
	Total	72,067	46,315	46,339
C Opium and its preparations	1 Duty	—	—	—
	2 State on sale proceeds	22,102	21,424	22,016
	3 License fees	14,721	14,130	11,784
	Total	46,823	45,554	34,800
D Drugs other than opium	1 Fee on permits	25,279	25,561	21,064
	2 License fees	11,257	9,774	8,866
	Total	36,537	35,335	30,930
E Miscellaneous	1 Akhar	106	99	102
	2 Opium	1	1	6
	Total	107	100	108
Total gross Revenue		1,59,154	1,42,679	1,14,923

HIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XXV—STAMPS

Sale proceeds			1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1. Judicial Stamps			25,658 2	24,371 2	20,709 4
2. Non-judicial stamps			12,009 11	11,216 8	14,042 10
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps					
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps					
(3) Bill of exchange or hundia			....	NR	....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels					
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps					
Total			38,507 15	35,587 10	34,751 14

Sale proceeds			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1. Judicial Stamps			21,871 12	20,968 15	19,327 2
2. Non-judicial stamps			20,999 9	22,221 2	20,466 10
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps					
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps					
(3) Bill of exchange or hundia			....	NR	....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels					
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps					
Total			42,871 12	43,189 17	39,793 12

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME TAX

Year	Part I—Salaries		Part II—Companies		Part III—Seminaries	
	Assesses	Net collections	Assesses	Net collections	Assesses	Net collections
1916-17		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1917-18						
1918-19						
1919-20		Not available as records have been destroyed.				
1920-21						
1921-22						

Year	Part IV—Other sources		Total	
	Assesses	Net collections	Assesses	Net collections
1916-17		Rs.		Rs.
1917-18				
1918-19				
1919-20		Not available as records have been destroyed.		
1920-21				
1921-22				

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

Year			Income of Rs. 500—1,000		Income of Rs. 1,000—1,500		Income of Rs. 1,500—2,000	
			Assesses	Net collections	Assesses	Net collections	Assesses	Net collections
1916-17	..	..		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1917-18	..	..				
1918-19	..	..	Not available as records have been destroyed.					
1919-20	..	..				
1920-21	..	..				
1921-22	..	..				

Year			Income exceeding Rs. 2,000		Total	
			Assesses	Net collections	Assesses	Net collections
1916-17	..	..		Rs.		Rs.
1917-18	..	..		
1918-19	..	..	Not available as records have been destroyed.			
1919-20	..	..		
1920-21	..	..		
1921-22	..	..		

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
<i>I—Receipts</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	47,080	49,743	1,00,320
Education	6,664	5,461	5,320
Medical	5,327	4,000	5,308
Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,100	5,381	5,018
Civil Works	27,201	28,743	28,373
Contributions	8,012	7,020	10,300
Funds	1,22,520	98,470	1,05,175
Miscellaneous			
Total	2,16,948	1,89,401	2,34,106

Particulars	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<i>I—Receipts</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	1,28,266	70,041	1,35,940
Education	9,997	1,507	15,307
Medical	3,378	2,362	3,112
Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,288	4,078	3,037
Civil Works	1,02,222	82,123	88,415
Contributions	11,136	6,781	16,029
Funds	1,00,370	52,323	60,542
Miscellaneous			
Total	2,37,760	2,24,557	2,54,488

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars				1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
<i>II—Expenditure</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	..	..	..	1,345	2,655	2,165
Education	..	..	..	64,375	74,048	95,726
Medical	..	..	..	22,134	22,557	26,840
Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	..	..	7,874	7,368	7,719
Civil Works	..	..	..	33,129	78,112	91,466
Contributions	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2,189	1,423	14,891
Total				1,82,540	1,86,670	2,41,852

Particulars				1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<i>II—Expenditure</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	..	..	..	5,427	5,916	6,792
Education	..	..	..	1,06,165	1,32,369	1,42,862
Medical	..	..	..	32,442	25,872	31,730
Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	..	..	9,416	6,294	8,620
Civil Works	..	..	..	1,16,009	1,67,340	2,19,496
Contributions	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	974	6,205	18,324
Total				2,66,623	3,52,900	4,28,104

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

Name of Board				1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
<i>I—Revenue</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	..	..	..	87,721	93,228	1,22,238
District Local Board	..	..	..	93,208	94,092	78,831
Taluka Local Board, Sanghar..	..	..	..	3,029	4,321	2,647
Do. Khajuro ..	..	..	..	4,708	9,740	3,861
Do. Mirpurkhas ..	..	..	..	8,429	9,028	7,878
Do. Umarkot ..	..	..	..	7,456	7,189	9,978
Do. Jamnabhad ..	..	..	..	6,358	8,308	7,024
Do. Chachro ..	..	..	..	779	1,158	1,960
Do. Nagarparkar ..	..	..	..	988	1,203	1,754
Do. Digri ..	..	..	..	5,772	3,981	3,867
Do. Pithoro ..	..	..	..	5,147	8,313	3,880
Do. Mithi ..	..	..	..	872	1,289	1,431
Do. Digri ..	..	..	..	1,428	521	589
Total ..				2,10,946	1,98,461	2,54,386

Name of Board				1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<i>I—Revenue</i>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	..	..	..	1,46,805	1,19,040	1,48,012
District Local Board	..	..	..	1,61,267	80,468	1,23,207
Taluka Local Board, Sanghar..	..	..	..	3,194	9,111	3,406
Do. Khajuro ..	..	..	..	3,917	4,855	4,286
Do. Mirpurkhas ..	..	..	..	7,531	6,668	6,732
Do. Umarkot ..	..	..	..	9,490	5,568	7,007
Do. Jamnabhad ..	..	..	..	8,622	4,183	10,931
Do. Chachro ..	..	..	..	1,067	1,808	1,006
Do. Nagarparkar ..	..	..	..	4,907	1,305	960
Do. Digri ..	..	..	..	2,942	3,681	4,468
Do. Pithoro ..	..	..	..	3,788	4,053	8,302
Do. Mithi ..	..	..	..	1,802	1,972	1,997
Do. Digri ..	..	..	..	205	1,023	821
Total ..				3,37,781	2,24,537	2,54,488

TABLE XXVII-B—EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

Name of Board		1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
<i>II—Expenditure</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education		75,670	87,730	1,18,756
District Local Board		65,830	47,358	85,318
Taluka Local Board, Sanghat		5,434	2,366	2,032
Do. Khayre		1,245	2,325	5,798
Do. Mirpurkhos		7,545	6,047	8,710
Do. Umarkot		7,289	6,541	8,911
Do. Jamnabadi		5,651	5,192	4,140
Do. Chachro		779	816	1,308
Do. Nagarparkar		320	940	1,230
Do. Dheri		2,509	2,583	2,149
Do. Pithoro		4,641	4,426	6,202
Do. Mithi		854	1,088	1,022
Do. Duple		607	506	832
Total		1,82,549	1,82,679	2,41,872

Name of Board		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<i>II—Expenditure</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education		1,23,591	1,49,675	1,80,232
District Local Board		80,080	1,10,229	1,77,558
Taluka Local Board, Sanghat		5,244	5,899	7,602
Do. Khayre		7,293	7,808	8,168
Do. Mirpurkhos		7,556	10,317	9,862
Do. Umarkot		8,786	5,635	8,222
Do. Jamnabadi		5,602	6,417	10,346
Do. Chachro		911	1,539	1,180
Do. Nagarparkar		1,554	1,865	1,775
Do. Dheri		3,364	4,297	4,501
Do. Pithoro		2,600	2,506	2,648
Do. Mithi		1,736	2,602	2,140
Do. Duple		603	1,689	1,051
Total		2,06,923	2,82,900	4,38,124

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES

Name of Municipality		1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirpurkhas	Receipts ..	23,081	24,522	20,088
	Expenditure ..	21,568	28,630	24,544
Umarkot	Receipts ..	21,738	14,393	17,043
	Expenditure ..	27,405	15,322	16,959

Name of Municipality		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirpurkhas	Receipts ..	41,551	41,896	38,822
	Expenditure ..	45,282	49,304	52,161
Umarkot	Receipts ..	21,578	16,605	14,077
	Expenditure ..	20,968	18,388	18,368

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF

Name of Taluka	Principal religion	Population		
		Total	Males	Female
Chachro ..	Hindu ..	26,722	13,677	13,045
	Muslims ..	22,272	12,215	10,057
	All religions ..	48,994	25,892	23,102
Dagri ..	Hindu ..	8,484	4,722	3,762
	Muslims ..	13,475	7,488	5,987
	All religions ..	21,959	12,210	9,749
Dyoti ..	Hindu ..	8,508	4,576	3,932
	Muslims ..	10,800	5,824	4,976
	All religions ..	19,308	10,400	8,908
Jamsud ..	Hindu ..	14,945	8,077	6,868
	Muslims ..	22,721	12,222	10,499
	All religions ..	37,666	20,300	17,366
Kipri ..	Hindu ..	8,700	4,324	4,376
	Muslims ..	27,304	13,822	13,482
	All religions ..	36,004	18,146	17,858
Miparkho ..	Hindu ..	17,896	10,288	7,608
	Muslims ..	21,417	12,222	9,195
	All religions ..	39,313	22,510	16,803
Mithi ..	Hindu ..	21,672	12,018	9,654
	Muslims ..	18,800	10,177	8,623
	All religions ..	40,472	22,195	18,277
Naga Parkar ..	Hindu ..	27,544	14,282	13,262
	Muslims ..	12,812	6,394	6,418
	All religions ..	40,356	20,676	19,680
Pithoro (Now called Bamarol) ..	Hindu ..	9,185	5,207	3,978
	Muslims ..	19,621	11,294	8,327
	All religions ..	28,806	16,501	12,305
Sanghar ..	Hindu ..	7,772	4,221	3,551
	Muslims ..	22,020	12,011	10,009
	All religions ..	29,792	16,232	13,560
Unmarked ..	Hindu ..	20,085	11,401	8,684
	Muslims ..	18,565	10,318	8,247
	All religions ..	38,650	21,719	16,931
Thar and Parkar District Total ..	Hindu ..	173,856	88,816	85,040
	Muslims ..	212,721	112,594	100,127
	All religions ..	386,577	201,410	185,167

LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921)

Literates			Percentage of Literates to total Population		
Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female
1,270	1,194	76	4	0	0.6
221	205	16	1	2	0.2
1,302	1,210	92	2	6	0.4
612	494	118	0	10	1
315	244	80	2	2	1
801	801	100	4	7	1
989	471	518	12	12	17
808	652	156	7	11	2
1,797	1,122	674	10	12	8
775	725	50	5	0	0.2
221	211	10	1	2	1
1,586	1,071	515	4	3	7
747	694	53	0	14	1
378	340	38	1	2	0.2
1,128	1,044	84	3	5	0.5
1,848	1,549	299	9	12	1
679	615	64	2	2	1
2,494	2,207	287	6	9	1
679	590	89	2	2	2
248	224	24	1	2	2
941	673	268	2	2	2
678	617	61	2	4	0.2
31	35	0	..	1	0.1
736	749	13	2	4	0.2
1,004	978	26	11	19	2
820	609	211	9	5	1
1,710	1,482	228	5	8	0
642	624	18	9	14	0.3
229	231	2	1	2	0.1
881	842	39	2	5	0.1
998	938	60	2	6	0.6
377	308	69	2	1	0.5
1,516	1,400	116	2	5	0.6
10,215	8,887	1,328	16	8	2
4,355	3,981	374	12	2	1
15,063	13,136	1,927	4	6	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS

Class of Institutions		1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<i>A—Institutions</i>							
Public.	1. Middle Schools (English)	Institutions — 2 Pupils — { Male 150 Female 150	2 150	2 144	2 122	2 129	2 161
	2. Primary Schools—						
	(a) Local Board	Institutions — 97 Pupils — { Male 2,382 Female 2,025	101 2,025	102 2,133	99 2,191	102 2,253	89 2,382
	(b) Municipal	Institutions — 5 Pupils — { Male 224 Female 82	2 224	2 220	2 269	2 311	2 303
	(c) Unaided	Institutions — — Pupils — { Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	(d) Judgements	Institutions — 34 Pupils — { Male 609 Female 151	29 609	30 592	31 1,394	104 1,890	77 1,614
	Total Primary schools	Institutions — 134 Pupils — { Male 2,991 Female 2,176	131 2,844	134 2,193	130 2,563	209 2,708	169 2,290
	3. Technical and other special schools	Institutions — — Pupils — { Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total public	Institutions — 137 Pupils — { Male 3,105 Female 2,176	130 2,844	147 2,207	169 2,563	213 2,708	177 2,493
	Total	4,723	4,727	3,915	3,934	5,821	6,406
Private.	1. Advanced	Institutions — 7 Pupils — { Male 125 Female 2	6 117	7 154	5 60	2 21	4 30
	Private elementary	Institutions — 107 Pupils — { Male 986 Female 85	84 942	86 299	24 288	10 1,614	44 260
	Total private	Institutions — 109 Pupils — { Male 1,111 Female 87	90 1,032	93 450	29 376	10 1,635	48 290
	Total	1,179	1,027	467	584	1,946	692
	Grand Total	Institutions — 246 Pupils — { Male 5,216 Female 2,263	220 3,876	190 2,657	228 3,200	225 4,343	220 2,783
	Total	3,900	3,754	3,512	3,528	7,870	7,098
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils</i>							
1.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14.2	12.8	12.1	12.2	9.6	10.2
2.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8
3.	Number of Mohammedan pupils	2,789	2,332	2,243	2,914	4,012	3,287
4.	Percentage of Mohammedan pupils in Mohammedans of school-going age.	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.2	11.0	10.2

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1921-22

Class of Institution	Under the management of Government or Local Boards			
	Managed by Government		Managed by District or Municipal Board	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
Middle Schools (English)	2	142
Primary Schools	92	4,312
Total	94	4,455

Class of Institution	Under private management					
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Board		Unaided		Total	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
Middle Schools (English)	1	19	2	141
Primary Schools	169	8,245
Total	1	19	171	8,406

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Class of Institution	Total Expenditure in 1921-22 from						Grand Total
	Provincial funds	District funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscription	Endowment and all other sources	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle Schools (English)	4,272	4,716	..	1,111	..	..	10,099
Primary Schools	1,00,800	24,503	2,431	325	1,307	12,225	1,39,391
	1,15,167	29,219	2,431	1,436	1,307	12,225	1,60,805
Scholarships	7,425	5,522	547	7	..	..	13,501
Miscellaneous	..	5,803	..	2,022	..	204	8,029
	1,22,592	40,544	2,978	2,464	1,307	12,429	1,72,314

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1916 TO 1922

Year	Population under registration	Births		Deaths	
		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
1916	4,33,998	8,378	19.31	10,350	23.89
1917	4,33,998	7,854	18.12	12,341	28.46
1918	4,33,998	8,848	20.39	14,394	33.19
1919	4,33,998	5,104	11.76	9,567	22.13
1920	4,33,998	7,179	16.53	8,400	19.35
1921	4,33,998	7,238	16.69	8,188	18.89
1922	4,33,998	7,179	16.53	8,111	18.69

Year	Deaths from							
	Plague	Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Bowel complaints	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes
1916	1	1	8	9,178	99	517	91	457
1917	3	1	7	11,278	78	409	136	609
1918	21	1	1	49,134	21	128	94	273
1919	1	1	1	8,402	94	244	73	711
1920	1	1	77	4,709	21	283	73	182
1921	1	13	107	4,556	17	322	73	207
1922	1	1	8	3,397	29	279	151	257

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1922

Taluka and Town	Population under registration	Births		Deaths	
		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
Taluka					
Banghar	22,323	617	27.66	263	11.72
Digri	21,465	500	23.27	278	12.90
Khigro	20,072	485	24.20	284	14.14
Mirpurkhas	21,171	823	24.45	497	23.48
Pithoro	21,707	426	19.62	388	17.87
Umarkot	49,946	385	7.71	201	4.02
Jamshed	28,749	803	27.92	261	9.08
Chandro	50,836	1,043	20.52	347	6.83
Sagar Parkar	40,688	734	18.03	236	5.80
Digri	17,489	528	30.17	323	18.47
Mithi	4,06,869	899	17.07	233	5.73
Town					
Mirpurkhas	5,765	60	10.41	118	20.47
Umarkot	4,100	43	10.49	34	8.29
Total	7,96,307	7,170	18.00	4,111	10.37

Taluka and Town	Deaths per 1,000 from							
	Plague	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Heart complaints	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes
Taluka								
Banghar	2	222	1	10	12	24
Digri	3	324	1	25	12	15
Khigro	330	4	20	19	11
Mirpurkhas	428	..	31	13	13
Pithoro	201	..	19	14	34
Umarkot	359	..	11	9	12
Jamshed	463	2	12	12	38
Chandro	1	272	2	28	17	16
Sagar Parkar	226	3	31	17	26
Digri	311	..	18	10	22
Mithi	236	..	12	10	16
Town								
Mirpurkhas	62	4	44	3	4
Umarkot	19	2	29	2	10
Total	4	2,397	20	279	134	257

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)

Serial No.	Name	Class	When opened	Expenditure	Average daily attendance
	<i>Dispensaries</i>			Rs. a. p.	
1	Umachot ..	III	Not known	2,791 0 0	24½
2	Mirpurkhua ..	III	Do.	9,882 0 0	71½
3	Khaton ..	III	Do.	2,748 0 0	27½
4	Mohs ..	III	Do.	About 2 thousand	12
5	Nagar Purbur ..	III	Do.	858 exclusive of the pay of B.O.	2½
6	Chachri ..	III	Do.	2,577 0 0	30½
7	Banghar ..	III	Do.	3,100 0 0	20½
8	Jamunahid ..	III	Do.	3,100 0 2	18
9	J. R. Hy. Mirpurkhua	III	Not under Govt. of.		

Serial No.	Name	Number of patients treated during the year						
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Dispensaries</i>							
1	Umachot ..	3,470	3,846	3,743	4,312	5,204	3,727	3,501
2	Mirpurkhua ..	5,345	6,798	8,100	9,165	7,408	7,760	8,107
3	Khaton ..	2,868	2,590	4,923	4,697	4,907	3,019	2,000
4	Mohs ..	1,632	1,182	934	1,273	996	1,009	1,119
5	Nagar Purbur ..	837	1,062	867	918	510	812	883
6	Chachri ..	1,338	813	749	936	643	1,084	2,151
7	Banghar ..	..	..	7,088	3,383	2,906	2,290	1,540
8	Jamunahid ..	2,704	2,623	2,590	1,934	1,717	1,713	2,003
9	J. R. Hy. Mirpurkhua							

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION

Particulars		1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
1. Successful vaccination	Urban	541	95	94	82	122	19
	Rural	10,504	10,179	6,222	8,727	10,408	6,573
	District	11,045	10,274	7,097	8,809	10,530	6,592
2. Successful re-vaccination	Urban	5	8	1	1	44	18
	Rural	629	617	387	592	593	294
	District	634	625	388	593	637	312
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of respective area.	Urban	35.45	31.10	22.00	22.87	44.28	38.87
	Rural	24.44	23.00	16.60	21.24	25.67	16.12
	District	24.22	22.14	16.94	21.24	25.86	16.98

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals		Snakes		Tigers	Leopards and panthers	Wolves	Snakes
	Human beings	Cattle	Human beings	Cattle				
1916	2	21	25	10	—	—	6	612
1917	1	47	32	30	—	—	8	820
1918	1	35	30	18	—	—	7	516
1919	1	16	20	27	—	—	5	1,089
1920	1	240	50	35	—	—	42	2,008
1921	1	297	57	15	—	—	14	4,173
1922	1	294	117	43	—	—	79	4,704

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up	Loans Members
			Individuals	Banks and Societies		
1. Banks—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925..	176	31	..	..	38,700	..
2. Agricultural Societies—						
Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	27	806	81,940	800	15,123	10,328
Non-credit 1921..	1	44	3,508	..	..	454
Credit 1922..	38	1,913	1,10,961	..	28,006	10,376
Non-credit 1922..	2	42	3,304	..	440	..
Credit 1923..	47	4,188	1,18,145	183	29,081	11,802
Non-credit ..	2	74	2,442	..	9,302	49
Credit 1924..	82	1,808	1,30,557	800	27,074	14,424
Non-credit 1924..	2	65	371	..	12,385	..
Credit 1925..	97	2,307	2,98,050	..	1,40,887	29,127
Non-credit 1925..	2	83	1,810	..	13,602	29,651
3. Non-agricultural Societies—						
Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922..	1	44	..	..	370	..
Non-credit 1922..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1923..	2	304	2,535	..	4,513	..
Non-credit 1923..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1924..	2	226	7,032	..	11,589	100
Non-credit 1924..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1925..	2	446	12,338	..	14,960	3,900
Non-credit 1925..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

and Deposits held at the end of the year from				Reserve Fund	Working Capital	Profit and loss for the year
Non- members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	28,700	130
.....
.....
100	5,310	24,002	5,002	1,940	71,917	1,905
100	2,500	.....	.....	1,034	8
11,382	5,110	26,700	5,298	0,751	1,20,415	2,378
478	2,500	012	0	3,737	24
16,234	5,383	52,118	4,777	10,119	1,30,040	5,040
20,450	2,200	.....	42	41,337	2
15,112	100	47,610	4,195	15,119	4,54,680	0,225
41,090	4,000	1,900	40	57,714	305
100	1,94,707	0,845	24,412	0,02,752	7,500
0,227	0,588	1,000	450	30,600	66
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	330	—9
.....
.....	500	0	5,904	200
.....
.....	200	12,545	401
.....
.....	421	18,081	380
.....



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Pak - Gaz
Gaz - Pak

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